

Unidad 1

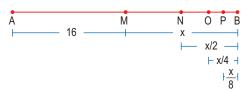
LÍNEAS Y SEGMENTOS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 6) Unidad 1

1. Como
$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD} \Rightarrow AB = CD = x$$

Luego: $AB + 7 = 12$
 $x + 7 = 12 \Rightarrow x = 5$

2. Graficamos el segmento AB.



Luego:
$$16 = x$$

 $\Rightarrow PB = \frac{x}{8} = 2$
 $AP = AB - PB$
 $AP = 32 - 2 \Rightarrow AP = 30$

3. Por analogía de congruencia:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 6=3k\;y & k=2\\ 2=k\;\;y & k=2 \;\;\Rightarrow\; k=2\\ \text{Pues cumple para ambos casos}. \end{array}$$

Clave A

Clave C

5. Piden: AD

Dato:

D es punto medio de $\overline{CE} \wedge AC + AE = 50$



Como: AC + AE = 50

$$\Rightarrow x - a + x + a = 50$$

$$2x = 50$$

$$\therefore x = 25$$

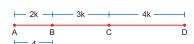
6. Piden: AD

Dato:
$$\frac{AB}{2} = \frac{BC}{3} = \frac{CD}{4} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 2k$$

$$BC = 3k$$

$$CD = 4k$$



⇒
$$2k = 4$$

 $k = 2$
∴ $AD = 9k = 9(2) = 18$

7. Piden: BD

Dato: AD = 10, CD = AB + BC
$$\wedge \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{2k}{5k}$$

Clave B Del gráfico:

Como: CD = AB + BC

$$5k = AB + 2k$$

 $\Rightarrow AB = 3k$

Por dato:

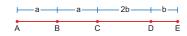
$$AD = 10$$

 $3k + 2k + 5k = 10$
 $\Rightarrow k = 1$
 $\therefore BD = 7k = 7(1) = 7$

Clave A

8. Piden: AD

Dato: AB = BC; $CD = 2DE \land AB + AE = 6$



Como:
$$AB + AE = 6$$

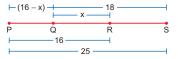
 $a + 2a + 3b = 6$
 $3(a + b) = 6$
 $a + b = 2$

Entonces:

$$AD = 2a + 2b = 2(a + b) = 2(2) = 4$$

Clave D

Clave B 9. Piden: QR



Del gráfico:

10. Piden: AE

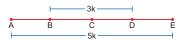
$$25 - 18 = 16 - x$$

 $7 = 16 - x \Rightarrow x = 9$

Clave B

Clave E

Dato: BD =
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
AE \wedge AC + BD + CE = 40



$$Como: AC + BD + CE = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (AB + BC) + (BC + CD) + (CD + DE) = 40

$$AB + 2(BC + CD) + DE = 40$$

$$AB + DE + 2(BC + CD) = 40$$

$$2k + 2(3k) = 40$$

Clave B Clave B

11. Piden: AB

Dato:
$$AC + AB = \frac{4}{3}BC$$

Del gráfico: AC = AB + BC

$$Como: AC + AB = \frac{4}{3}BC$$

$$(AB + BC) + AB = \frac{4}{3}BC$$

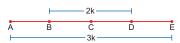
$$2AB = \frac{4}{3}BC - BC$$

$$2AB = \frac{BC}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{6}$$

12. Piden: AE

Dato:
$$\frac{AE}{BD} = \frac{3k}{2k} \land AC + BD + CE = 45$$



Como:
$$AC + BD + CE = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB + BC) + (BC + CD) + (CD + DE) = 45$$

$$AB + 2(BC + CD) + DE = 45$$
 ...(1)

Del gráfico:

$$AB + DE = 3k - 2k = k$$

Reemplazando en (1):

$$\Rightarrow$$
 k + 2(2k) = 45

$$5k = 45$$

$$k = 9 \Rightarrow AE = 3k$$

$$\therefore AE = 3(9) = 27$$

13. Piden: AM

Dato:

M: punto medio de $\overline{BC} \wedge AB + AC = 12$



Como:
$$AB + AC = 12$$

$$b - 2a + b = 12$$

$$2b - 2a = 12$$

$$b - a = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AM = b - 2a + a = b - a

∴ AM = 6

14. Piden: CD

Dato:
$$AB = 8 \land (AB)(BD) = (AC)(CD)$$

(AB)(BD) = (AC)(CD)

Del gráfico:

8(BC + CD) = (8 + BC)CD

8BC + 8CD = 8CD + BC(CD)

8BC = (BC)(CD)

∴ CD = 8

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 8) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Clave D

Clave A

Razonamiento y demostración

Piden: x

Del gráfico: AB = AC - BC

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 7 - 4

Clave C

Clave B

Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$EM = ED + DS + SM$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 32 = 12 + x + 13

Clave D

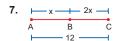


Piden: x

$$SE = SA + AL + LV + VE$$

$$\Rightarrow 17 = 3 + 2 + x + 6$$

Clave D

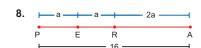


Clave A Piden: x

$$AC = AB + BC$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 12 = x + 2x

Clave E



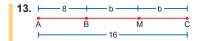
Piden: a Del gráfico:

$$PA = PE + ER + RA$$

 $\Rightarrow 16 = a + a + 2a$

∴a = 4

Clave E



Piden: b Del gráfico:

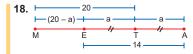
AC = AB + BM + MC

 $\Rightarrow 16 = 8 + b + b$

8 = 2b

∴ b = 4

Clave A



Piden: ME Del gráfico:

EA = ET + TA

Piden: BC + CD

14 = a + a + 4

AD = AB + BC + CD

 \therefore BC + CD = 5 + 4 = 9

Del gráfico:

10 = 2a

 \Rightarrow a = 5

14 = a + aa = 7

 \therefore ME = 20 - a = 20 - 7 = 13

Piden: x Del gráfico:

MP = MN + NP

$$\Rightarrow 15 = x + (x + 3)$$

15 = 2x + 3

12 = 2x

 \therefore x = 6

Piden: n

Del gráfico:

15 = 3n

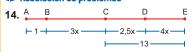
∴n = 5

TS = TA + AS

16 = (2n + 1) + n

Clave E

Resolución de problemas



Piden: AC Del gráfico:

$$2.5x + 4x = 13$$

$$6.5x = 13 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$AC = 1 + 3x = 1 + 3(2)$$

∴ AC = 7

Clave E



Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$PS = PQ + QR + RS$$
$$\Rightarrow 20 = x + x + 2x$$

20 = 4x

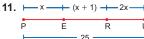
5 = x

Clave A

Clave C

Clave A

Clave A



Piden: x Del gráfico: PU = PE + ER + RU $\Rightarrow 25 = x + (x + 1) + 2x$ 24 = 4x∴ x = 6

12. ⊢(2n – 1) —

Piden: n Del gráfico: MI = ME + ED + DI31 = 2n - 1 + n + n32 = 4n∴n = 8

Clave C 16. Piden: TE

Piden: x

Del gráfico:

x = AP + PQ + QB

 $\therefore x = 2 + 5 + 3 = 10$

EL = 5, LA = 3 y TA = 10



Del gráfico:

$$TA = TE + EL + LA$$

 \Rightarrow 10 = TE + 5 + 3

∴ TE = 2

Clave A

Clave B

Clave A



Piden: AC Del gráfico:

$$AE = AB + BC + CD + DE$$

20 = a + a + a + a

20 = 4a

a = 5

Como: AC = 2a = 2(5) = 10

Clave D



Piden: BD

Del gráfico:

AC = AB + BC

10 = a + a

 \Rightarrow a = 5

Por lo tanto: BD = a + 15 = 5 + 15BD = 20

Clave A

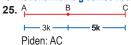
Nivel 2 (página 9) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

22.

23. 24.







$$AC = AB + BC$$

$$40 = 3k + 5k$$

$$40 = 8k \Rightarrow k = 5$$

Clave D

26. \vdash 2,5 \longrightarrow 2x + 1 \longrightarrow A B 7,5 —

Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$AC = AB + BC$$

$$7,5 = 2,5 + 2x + 1$$

∴ x = 2

Clave D



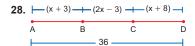
Del gráfico:

$$AY = AL + LI + IC + CY$$

$$16 = y + 2x + 2x + y$$

$$16 = 4x + 2y$$

$$2x + y = 8$$



Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$AD = AB + BC + CD$$

$$36 = x + 3 + 2x - 3 + x + 8$$

$$28 = 4x$$



Piden: x

Del gráfico:

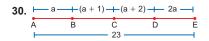
$$AP = AB + BE + EP$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = 2 + x^2 + 3$$

$$9 = x^2$$

∴ x = 3

Clave A



Piden: a

Del gráfico:

$$AE = AB + BC + CD + DE$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 23 = a + a + 1 + a + 2 + 2a

20 = 5a

∴a = 4

Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$KY = KA + AT + TY$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 = x + x + 1 + 2x + 1$$

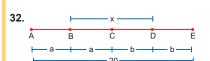
28 = 4x ∴ x = 7

$$28 = 4x$$

Clave E

Clave D

Clave B



Piden: x

Del gráfico:

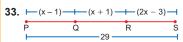
$$AE = AB + BC + CD + DE$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 20 = a + a + b + b

$$20 = 2(a + b)$$

$$10 = a + b$$

$$x = a + b = 10$$



Piden: x

Del gráfico:

$$PS = PQ + QR + RS$$

$$\Rightarrow 29 = (x - 1) + (x + 1) + (2x - 3)$$

$$32 = 4x$$



Piden: a

Del gráfico:

$$\mathsf{AD} = \mathsf{AB} + \mathsf{BC} + \mathsf{CD}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 2a + 2a - 1 + a + 1$$

$$15 = 5a$$

Clave D

Resolución de problemas

Del gráfico:

$$AO = \frac{44x}{5}$$

$$AO = \frac{44x}{5}$$

$$1 + 1,2 = \frac{44}{5}x \Rightarrow 5(2,2) = 44x$$

$$x = 0.25$$

$$11 = 44x$$

$$CA = 6y$$

 $0.5 + 1.5 + 2.5 = 6y$
 $4.5 = 6y \Rightarrow y = 0.75$
∴ $x + y = 1$

Clave A

36. Piden: AL

Dato:

$$SA = 2x$$
, $LE = 3x$ y $SE = 8x$



Del gráfico:

$$SE = SA + AL + LE$$

$$8x = 2x + 18 + 3x$$

$$3x = 18$$

$$x = 6$$

Clave E

Piden: AM

$$AC = AM + MB + BC$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 = 2x + 2x + x$$
$$30 = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = x$$

$$\therefore$$
 AM = 2x = 2(6) = 12

Clave B

Piden: CO + RE

Del gráfico:

$$CA = CO + OR + RE + EA$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 39 = 2x + 2x + 2x + 2x - 1

$$40 = 8x$$

$$\therefore$$
 CO + RE = 2x + 2x = 4x = 4(5) = 20

Clave A

Nivel 3 (página 10) Unidad 1

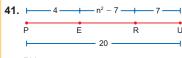
Comunicación matemática

39.

Clave A

40.

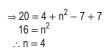
Razonamiento y demostración



Piden: n

Del gráfico:

PU = PE + ER + RU



Clave E

$$\frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{3k}{4k}, \, AB = BC \quad y \quad AD = 20$$

Piden: AC = AB + BC = k + 2k \therefore AC = 3k = 3(2) = 6

42. Piden: BC

$$AC = 6$$
 y $AB = 6 64^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2$

Del gráfico:

$$AC = AB + BC$$

$$6 = 2 + BC$$

$$BC = 4$$

Clave C

Como:

$$AD = AB + BC + CD$$

 $20 = 3k + 3k + 4k$

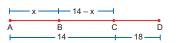
$$20 = 10k$$

$$2 = k$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = BC + CD = 3k + 4k = 7(2) = 14

47. Piden: AB

Dato: $\frac{BC}{2} = \frac{CD}{6} \Rightarrow 3BC = CD \text{ y AC} = 14$



Clave B

Dato: AB = 3BC
$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3k}{1k} = \frac{6k}{2k}$$

$$BC = 2CD \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{2k}{k}$$



Del gráfico: k = 6

Como:
$$AD = 9k = 9(6) = 54$$

Clave A

Clave B

48. Dato: AB = 5BC



Piden: a

$$Como: AB = 5BC$$

Como: 3BC = CD

 $\Rightarrow 3(14 - x) = 18$

42 - 3x = 18

3x = 24

x = 8 $\therefore AB = x = 8$

$$2a - 3 = 5(5)$$

 $\Rightarrow 2a - 3 = 25$

$$\Rightarrow 2a - 3 = 25$$
$$2a = 28$$

43.
$$-x^2-2-x^2-2-$$

Piden: x

Del gráfico:

AB = AM + MB

$$\Rightarrow 12 = x^2 - 2 + x^2 - 2$$

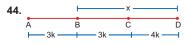
 $16 = 2x^2$

$$16 = 2x^2$$

$$8 = x^2$$

$$\therefore x = 2\sqrt{2}$$

🗘 Resolución de problemas



Piden: x

Dato:

Dato:
$$AB = \frac{BC}{2}$$
 \wedge $BC = \frac{CD}{3}$

Del gráfico:

$$CD = 12$$

$$6k = 12 \Rightarrow k = 2$$

Clave C

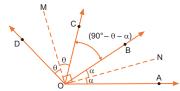
ÁNGULOS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 12) Unidad 1

1. Piden: $m\angle DOB + m\angle COA$

Dato:

 $m\angle MON = 90^{\circ}$, formado por las bisectrices del $\angle AOB \land \angle COD$.



Como piden:

 $m\angle DOB + m\angle COA$

⇒ Del gráfico:

$$2\theta + (90^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha) + (90^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha) + 2\alpha$$

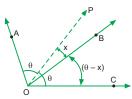
$$2\theta + 90^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha + 90^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha + 2\alpha$$

$$2\theta - 2\theta - 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 180^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore$$
 m \angle DOB + m \angle COA = 180°

Clave A

La medida del ángulo que forma la bisectriz del ∠AOC y el rayo OB: x Dato: $m\angle AOB - m\angle BOC = 30^{\circ}$



Del gráfico:

Dato:
$$m\angle AOB - m\angle BOC = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta + x - (\theta - x) = 30^{\circ}$$

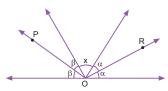
$$\theta - \theta + 2x = 30^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 30^{\circ}$$
 $\therefore x = 15^{\circ}$

Clave E

3. Piden: x

Dato: m∠POR = 100°



Del gráfico:

$$2\beta + x + 2\alpha = 180^{\circ}$$
 ...(1)

Por dato:

$$\beta + x + \alpha = 100^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$\beta + \underbrace{\beta + x + \alpha}_{100^{\circ}} + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

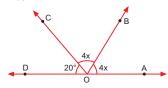
$$\Rightarrow \beta + \alpha = 80^{\circ} \quad ...(3)$$

Reemplazando (3) en (2):

$$\beta + x + \alpha = 100^{\circ}$$

 $80^{\circ} + x = 100^{\circ}$

4. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

$$m\angle DOA = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 20° + 4x + 4x = 180°

$$8x = 160^{\circ}$$

Clave C

5. Piden: x



Del gráfico, sabemos:

$$8x - 30^{\circ} + 4x = 90^{\circ}$$

$$12x = 120^{\circ}$$

Clave A

6. Piden: x

Dato:

Complemento:
$$(90^{\circ} - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - (90^{\circ} - x) = 10^{\circ}$$

 $x - 90^{\circ} + x = 10^{\circ}$

$$2x = 100^{\circ}$$

Clave E

7. Piden: x



Como OM es bisectriz del ∠AOB:

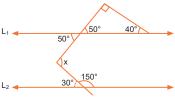
$$\Rightarrow 5x - 10^{\circ} = 3x + 60^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore x = 35^{\circ}$

Clave C

8. Piden: x

Dato: $L_1//L_2$

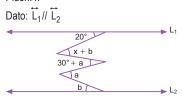


Por propiedad:

$$x = 50^{\circ} + 30^{\circ}$$

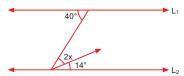
Clave A





Por propiedad: $x + b + a = 20^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} + a + b$ ∴ x = 50°

10. Piden: x Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$

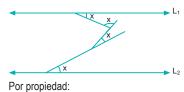


Por ser alternos internos:

$$\Rightarrow 40^{\circ} = 2x + 14^{\circ}$$
$$26^{\circ} = 2x$$
$$\therefore x = 13^{\circ}$$

11. Piden: x

Dato: $\vec{L}_1 / / \vec{L}_2$



 $x + x + x + x = 180^{\circ}$

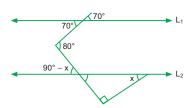
$$x + x + x + x + x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $4x = 180^{\circ}$

∴ x = 45°

12. Piden: x

Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$

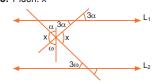


Por propiedad:

$$70^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} - x = 80^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 80°

13. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$x=3\alpha+3\omega$$

$$x = 3(\alpha + \omega) \Rightarrow \alpha + \omega = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$x+\alpha+\omega=180^{\circ}$$

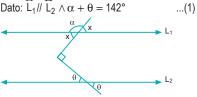
$$x + \frac{x}{3} = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{3} = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave C

14. Piden: x

Clave E

Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 /\!\!/ \overrightarrow{L}_2 \wedge \alpha + \theta = 142^\circ$



Por propiedad: $x + \theta = 90^{\circ}$

También: α + x = 180° Sumando (2) y (3):

$$2x + \theta + \alpha = 270^{\circ}$$

Reemplazando (1) en (3):

$$2x + 142^{\circ} = 270^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2x = 128°

Clave A

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 14) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

1.

2.

3.

Razonamiento y demostración

4. Piden: x

Clave E

Clave D

Clave C



Del gráfico:

$$90^{\circ} + 2x + 3x = 360^{\circ}$$

$$5x = 270^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 54°

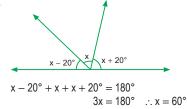
Clave B

5. Piden: x

Del gráfico, sabemos:

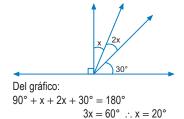
$$x + 2x + 3x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$6x = 180^{\circ}$$



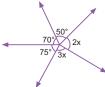
Clave A

7. Piden: x



Clave E

8. Piden: x



Del gráfico: $70^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} + 75^{\circ} + 2x + 3x = 360^{\circ}$ $5x = 165^{\circ}$

∴ x = 33°

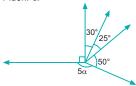
Clave D

Clave A

Clave B

 $5\alpha = 165^{\circ}$

9. Piden: α



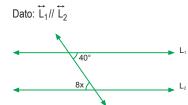
Del gráfico: $90^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} + 25^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} + 5\alpha = 360^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 33^{\circ}$

10. Piden: α Dato: $m\angle AOD = 130^{\circ}$

Como: m∠AOD = 130° \Rightarrow 30° + 40° + 2 α = 130° $2\alpha = 60^{\circ}$ $\alpha = 30^{\circ}$

11. Piden: x

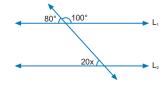


Por ser ángulos alternos internos: ∴ x = 5°

 \Rightarrow 40° = 8x

Clave A

12. Piden: x Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1//\overrightarrow{L}_2$

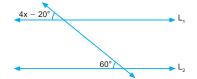


Por ser ángulos correspondientes: ∴x = 4°

 $\Rightarrow 80^{\circ} = 20^{\circ}$

Clave B

13. Piden: x Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$

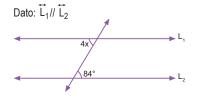


Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

$$4x - 20^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$

Clave D

14. Piden: x



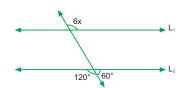
Por ser ángulos alternos internos:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 4x = 84°

Clave C

15. Piden: x

Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$



Por ser ángulos conjugados externos:

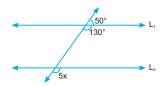
$$\Rightarrow$$
 6x + 60° = 180°

$$6x = 120^{\circ}$$

Clave B

16. Piden: x

Dato:
$$\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$$



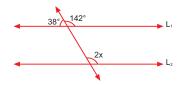
Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 130^{\circ}$$

$$x = 26^{\circ}$$

17. Piden: x

Dato:
$$\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$$



Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

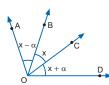
$$\Rightarrow 142^{\circ} = 2x$$

Clave E

Clave E

Resolución de problemas

18. Piden: x



Como: $m\angle AOD = 102^{\circ}$

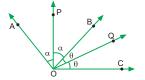
$$\Rightarrow x - \alpha + x + x + \alpha = 102^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 102^{\circ}$$

Clave E

19. Piden: m∠POQ

Dato: m∠AOC = 160°





 $\alpha + \theta = 80^{\circ}$ \Rightarrow m \angle POQ = α + θ ∴ m∠POQ = 80°

Clave D

20. Piden: el mayor ángulo

Sean: $\alpha \land \beta$ ángulos complementarios

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \alpha - \beta = 40^{\circ} \\ \underline{\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}} \\ \hline 2 \alpha = 130^{\circ} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = 65^{\circ} \wedge \beta = 25^{\circ} \\ \therefore \text{ EI mayor ángulo es: } \alpha = 65^{\circ} \end{array}$$

Clave E

21. Piden: θ

Dato: son congruentes
$$\Rightarrow 4\theta + 28^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} - 4\theta$$

$$8\theta = 32^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 4^{\circ}$$

Clave C

22. Piden: el mayor ángulo

Dato: par lineal = suplementarios
$$\Rightarrow$$
 m1. er \angle = α \land m2. o \angle = α + 38°

Como son suplementarios:

... El mayor ángulo es: 109°

Clave E

23. Piden: el menor ángulo

$$2\theta = 122^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 61^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow m1.^{er} \angle = 61^{\circ} \land m2.^{\circ} \angle = 119^{\circ}$$

∴ El menor ángulo es: 61°

Clave A

24. Piden: el mayor ángulo

Dato: complementarios:
$$\Rightarrow m1.^{er} \angle = \theta \qquad \land \qquad m2.^{\circ} \angle = \theta + 18^{\circ}$$
 Por ser complementarios:
$$\Rightarrow \theta + \theta + 18^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2\theta = 72^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 36^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow m1.^{er} \angle = 36^{\circ} \land m2.^{\circ} \angle = 54^{\circ}$$

Clave B

25. Piden: el mayor ángulo

∴ El mayor ángulo es: 54°

Dato:
$$\text{m1.}^{\text{er}} \angle = \alpha \qquad \qquad \wedge \qquad \qquad \text{m2.}^{\text{o}} \angle = \alpha + 32^{\circ}$$

Como son suplementarios:

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 32^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$2\alpha = 148^{\circ}$$

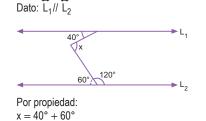
$$\alpha = 74^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \text{ m1.}^{\text{er}} \angle = 74^{\circ} \qquad \land \qquad \text{m2.}^{\circ} \angle = 106^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \text{ EI mayor ángulo es: } 106^{\circ}$$

Clave C

26. Piden: x

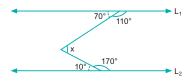


Clave B

27. Piden: x



∴ x = 100°



Por propiedad:

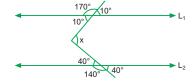
$$x = 70^{\circ} + 10^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore x = 80^{\circ}$$

Clave C

28. Piden: x

Dato:
$$\overrightarrow{L}_1/\!/\overrightarrow{L}_2$$

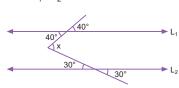


Por propiedad:

$$x = 10^{\circ} + 40^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 50°

29. Piden: x Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$



Por propiedad:

$$\Rightarrow x = 40^{\circ} + 30^{\circ}$$

30. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$x + 25^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

Clave C

Nivel 2 (página 16) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

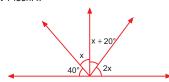
31.

32.

33.

C Razonamiento y demostración

34. Piden: x



Del gráfico, sabemos:

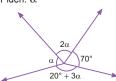
$$40^{\circ} + x + x + 20^{\circ} + 2x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $4x = 120^{\circ}$

 $\therefore x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave D

35. Piden: α



Del gráfico:

$$\alpha + 2\alpha + 70^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} + 3\alpha = 360^{\circ}$$

 $6\alpha = 270^{\circ}$

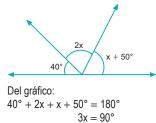
 $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$

Clave D

36. Piden: x

Clave C

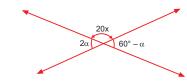
Clave C



 $\therefore x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave A

37. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

 $2\alpha = 60^{\circ} - \alpha$

 $3\alpha = 60^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 20^{\circ}$...(1)

También:

 $2\alpha + 20x = 180^{\circ}$...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

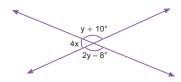
 $2(20^\circ) + 20x = 180^\circ$

 $20x = 140^{\circ}$

∴ x = 7°

Clave B

38. Piden: x



Del gráfico, por ser opuestos por el vértice:

 $y + 10^{\circ} = 2y - 8^{\circ}$

18° = y ...(1) $4x + y + 10^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

 $\Rightarrow 4x + 18^{\circ} + 10^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $4x = 152^{\circ}$

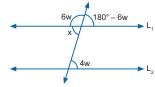
∴ x = 38°

Clave B

Clave B

39. Piden: x

Dato: $\vec{L}_1 / / \vec{L}_2$



Por ser ángulos alternos internos:

x = 4w

Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

 $4w = 180^{\circ} - 6w$

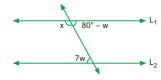
 $10w = 180^{\circ}$

 $w = 18^{\circ}$...(2)

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

 $x = 4(w) = 4(18^{\circ}) = 72^{\circ}$

40. Piden: x



Por ser ángulos alternos internos:

 $7w = 80^{\circ} - w$

 $8w = 80^{\circ}$

 $w = 10^{\circ}$...(1)

También:

 $x + 80^{\circ} - w = 180^{\circ}$...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

 $x + 80^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

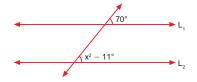
∴ x = 110°

Clave E

Clave C

41. Piden: x

Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$



Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

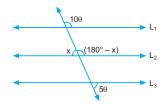
$$\Rightarrow$$
 70° = $x^2 - 11$ °

$$81^{\circ} = x^2$$

∴x = 9°

42. Piden: x

Dato: $\overline{L}_1//\overline{L}_2//\overline{L}_3$



Por ser ángulos correspondientes entre $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$:

 $10\theta = 180^{\circ} - x$

...(1)

Por ser conjugados externos entre $L_1//L_3$: $10\theta + 5\theta = 180^{\circ}$

 $\theta = 12^{\circ}$

...(2)

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

 $10(12^{\circ}) = 180^{\circ} - x$

 $x = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ}$

∴x = 60°

Resolución de problemas

43. Piden: el menor ángulo

Dato:

1.er ángulo

2.° ángulo 4α

α Como son complementarios:

 $\Rightarrow \alpha + 4\alpha = 90^{\circ}$

 $5\alpha = 90^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 18^{\circ}$

 \Rightarrow m 1.^{er} \angle = 18° \wedge m 2.° \angle = 72°

∴ El menor ángulo es: 18°

Clave B

44. Piden: el mayor ángulo

Dato: m1. $^{\text{er}}\angle = \alpha \wedge \text{m2.}^{\text{o}}\angle = \alpha + 64^{\circ}$

Como son suplementarios:

 $\Rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 64^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $2\alpha = 116^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 58^{\circ}$ \Rightarrow m1. er \angle = 58° \land m2. $^{\circ}\angle$ = 122°

∴ El mayor ángulo es: 122°

Clave B

45. Piden: x

Dato: son opuestos por el vértice

 \Rightarrow 3x - 20° = x + 28°

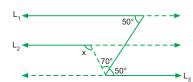
 $2x = 48^{\circ}$

∴ x = 24°

Clave A

46. Piden: x

Dato: $\vec{L}_1 / / \vec{L}_2 / / \vec{L}_3$



Por ser ángulos alternos internos entre las rectas $\overrightarrow{L}_2 / / \overrightarrow{L}_3$:

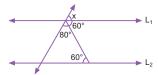
 \Rightarrow x = 70° + 50°

∴ x = 120°

Clave D

47. Piden: x

Dato: $\vec{L}_1 / / \vec{L}_2$



Del gráfico:

 $x + 60^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

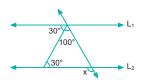
∴ x = 40°

Clave B

Clave A



Dato: $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$

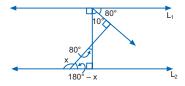


Por ser ángulos correspondientes:

 $x = 130^{\circ}$

Clave E





Trazamos la recta $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$

Por propiedad:

$$80^{\circ} + 180^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$$

 $260^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$
 $x = 170^{\circ}$

Clave A

Nivel 3 (página 18) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

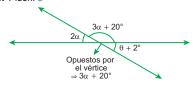
50.

51.

52.

A Razonamiento y demostración

53. Piden: θ



Del gráfico:

$$2\alpha + 2(3\alpha + 20^{\circ}) + \theta + 2^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

 $8\alpha + \theta = 318^{\circ}$...(1)

$$2\alpha = \theta + 2^{\circ}$$

$$8\alpha = 4\theta + 8^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

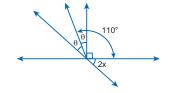
$$4\theta + 8^{\circ} + \theta = 318^{\circ}$$

$$5\theta = 310^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore \theta = 62^{\circ}$

Clave C

54. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

$$2\theta + 90^{\circ} + 2x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\theta + x = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\theta + 90^{\circ} = 110^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 20^{\circ}$$

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$20^{\circ} + x = 45^{\circ}$$

55. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

$$x = 2\theta$$
 ...(1)

$$x + 7\theta + 2\theta + 7\theta = 360^{\circ}$$

$$x + 16\theta = 360^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

$$2\theta + 16\theta = 360^{\circ}$$

 $18\theta = 360^{\circ}$

$$\theta = 20^{\circ}$$

$$x = 2\theta = 2(20^\circ) = 40^\circ$$

Clave D

56. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

$$8\theta + 90^{\circ} + 7\theta = 360^{\circ}$$

 $15\theta = 270^{\circ}$
 $\theta = 18^{\circ}$...(1)

$$\theta = 18^{\circ}$$

Además:
$$7\theta + 3x = 180^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$7(18^\circ) + 3x = 180^\circ$$

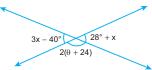
$$126^{\circ} + 3x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 54^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 18°

Clave D

57. Piden: θ



Del gráfico:

Por ser opuestos por el vértice:

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 40^{\circ} = 28^{\circ} + x$$

$$2x = 68^{\circ}$$

$$x = 34^{\circ}$$

...(1)

Además:

$$2(\theta + 24^{\circ}) + 28^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$2(\theta + 24^\circ) + 28^\circ + 34^\circ = 180^\circ$$

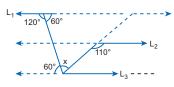
$$\therefore \theta = 35^{\circ}$$

Clave A

58. Piden: x

Clave D

Dato:
$$\vec{L}_1 / / \vec{L}_2 / / \vec{L}_3$$



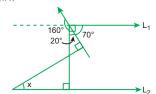
Por ángulos alternos internos entre las rectas

$$60^{\circ} + x = 110^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 50°

Clave E

59. Piden: x



Trazamos la recta $\overrightarrow{L}_1 / / \overrightarrow{L}_2$.

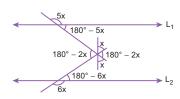
Por propiedad:

$$x + 70^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave C

Clave C

60. Piden: x



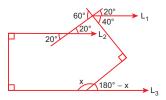
Por propiedad:

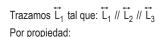
$$180^{\circ} - 2x = 180^{\circ} - 5x + 180^{\circ} - 6x$$

 $- 2x = 180^{\circ} - 11x$

 $9x = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 20^{\circ}$

61. Piden: x





$$40^{\circ} + 180^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$$
$$220^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave C

🗘 Resolución de problemas

62. Piden: x

Dato:

$$x = 3S_{(x)}$$

Suplemento:
$$(180^{\circ} - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 3(180° - x)

$$x = 540^{\circ} - 3x$$

$$4x = 540^{\circ}$$

Clave B

63. Piden: el menor ángulo

Dato:

Como son suplementarios:

$$\Rightarrow \theta + 8\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$9\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 20^{\circ}$$

$$m1.^{er} \angle = 20^{\circ} \quad \land \quad m2.^{o} \angle = 160^{\circ}$$

∴ El menor ángulo es: 20°

Clave B

64. Piden: el menor ángulo

Dato:
$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{2k}{3k}$$

Como son complementarios:

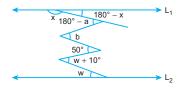
$$\Rightarrow$$
 2k + 3k = 90°

$$5k = 90^{\circ}$$

∴ El menor ángulo es: 2k = 2(18°) = 36°

Clave D

65. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$180^{\circ} - x + b + w + 10^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - a + 50^{\circ} + w$$

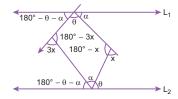
$$-x + b + 10^{\circ} = -a + 50$$

$$b + a - 40^{\circ} = x$$

$$160^{\circ} - 40^{\circ} = x$$
∴ $x = 120^{\circ}$

Clave E

66. Piden: x



$$180^{\circ} - x = \theta + \alpha$$
 ...(1)
 $180^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha + 180^{\circ} - \theta - \alpha = 180^{\circ} - 3x$

$$180^{\circ} + 3x = 2(\alpha + \theta)$$
 ...(2)

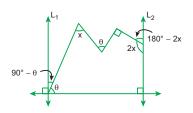
Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$180^{\circ} + 3x = 2(180^{\circ} - x)$$

$$180^{\circ} + 3x = 360^{\circ} - 2x^{'}$$

 $5x = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 36^{\circ}$

67. Piden: x



Trazamos \vec{L}_1 / \vec{L}_2 :

Por propiedad:

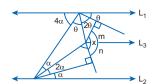
$$90^{\circ} - \theta + \theta + 180^{\circ} - 2x = x + 90^{\circ}$$

 $270^{\circ} - 2x = x + 90^{\circ}$
 $180^{\circ} = 3x$

∴ x = 60°

68. Piden: x

Trazamos L_1 tal que $L_1 // L_2 // L_3$.



Se observa:

$$4\alpha + 4\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \theta = 45^{\circ}$$

Como \overrightarrow{L}_1 // \overrightarrow{L}_3 , por propiedad:

$$\theta + m = 90^{\circ}$$

También \overrightarrow{L}_1 // \overrightarrow{L}_3 , por propiedad: $\alpha + n = 90^{\circ}$

...(1)

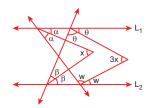
...(2)

$$\alpha + \theta + m + n = 180^{\circ}$$

$$45^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave A

69. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$x = \alpha + \beta$$
 ...(1)

$$3x = \theta + w \qquad ...(2)$$

Además:

Ademas.
$$2\alpha + 2w = 180^{\circ} \\ 2\beta + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$$
 (+)

$$2(\alpha + \beta + w + \theta) = 360^{\circ}$$

 $\alpha + \beta + w + \theta = 180^{\circ}$...(3)

Sumando (1) y (2):

$$4x = \alpha + \beta + \theta + w$$

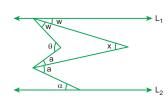
Reemplazando en (3):

$$4x = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave C

70. Piden: x

Clave E



Dato:
$$\theta - \alpha = \frac{x}{2} + 45^{\circ}$$

Por propiedad:

$$2w + 2a = \theta + \alpha \qquad ...(1)$$

$$w + a = x + \alpha \qquad ...(2)$$

De (1):

$$w + a = \frac{\left(\theta + \alpha\right)}{2}$$

Reemplazando en (2):

$$\frac{\left(\theta + \alpha\right)}{2} = x + \alpha \Rightarrow \theta + \alpha = 2x + 2\alpha$$
$$\theta - \alpha = 2x \qquad ...(3)$$

Reemplazando el dato en (3):

$$\frac{x}{2} + 45^{\circ} = 2x$$

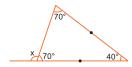
$$45^{\circ} = \frac{3x}{2}$$

Clave C

TRIÁNGULOS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 21) Unidad 1

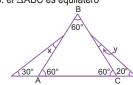
1. Piden: x



Del gráfico: $x = 70^{\circ} + 40^{\circ}$ ∴ x = 110°

2. Piden: (x + y)

Dato: el $\triangle ABC$ es equilátero

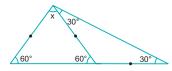


Del gráfico: $30^{\circ} + x = 60^{\circ}$ \Rightarrow x = 30 $^{\circ}$

 $y + 20^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$ \Rightarrow y = 40°

 $\therefore x + y = 30^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} = 70^{\circ}$

3. Piden: x

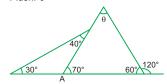


Del gráfico:

 $x + 60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

∴ x = 60°

4. Piden: θ

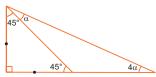


Del gráfico:

 $70^{\circ} + \theta + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \theta = 50^{\circ}$

5. Piden: α

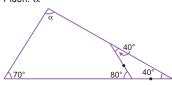


Del gráfico:

 $\alpha + 4\alpha = 45^{\circ}$ $5\alpha = 45^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 9^{\circ}$

6. Piden: α



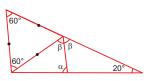
Del gráfico:

Clave B

 $70^{\circ} + \alpha + 40^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 70^{\circ}$

7. Piden: $(\alpha + \beta)$



Del gráfico:

 $60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 2\beta$

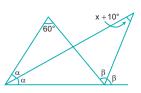
 $\Rightarrow \beta = 60^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = \beta + 20^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 60^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 80^{\circ}$ $\therefore \alpha + \beta = 140^{\circ}$

8. Piden: x



Clave C

Clave D

Por propiedad: $x + 10^{\circ} = \frac{60^{\circ}}{2} = 30^{\circ}$

∴ x = 20°

9. Piden: x



Clave A

 $5x = 90^{\circ} + \frac{2x}{2}$

 $4x = 90^{\circ}$ ∴ $x = 22,5^{\circ}$

Clave A

Clave E

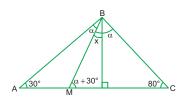
Clave B

Clave A

Clave A



Dato: BM es bisectriz



Del gráfico:

$$2\alpha + 30^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $2\alpha + 110^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 35^{\circ}$...(1)

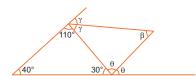
Además:

$$\alpha + 30^{\circ} + x = 90^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$35^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} + x = 90^{\circ}$$

11. Piden: β



Por propiedad:

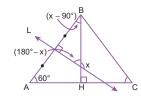
$$\beta = 90^{\circ} - \frac{40^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$\beta = 90^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$$

12. Piden: x

Dato: BH es altura

L es mediatriz de AB.

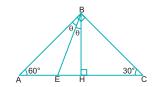


Del gráfico:

$$x - 90^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

13. Piden: θ

Dato: EB es bisectriz



Del gráfico:

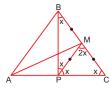
$$60^{\circ} + 2\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

Clave A

14. Piden: x

Dato: \overline{AM} mediana y PM = MC



Del gráfico:

$$2x + x + x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$4x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore x = 45^{\circ}$$

Clave C

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 23) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

1.

Clave C

2.

3.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

4.

Clave B



Por ángulo exterior:

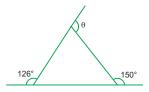
$$2x + 60^{\circ} = 105^{\circ} + 37^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 82^{\circ}$$

Clave A

5.

Clave A



Por suma de ángulos exteriores:

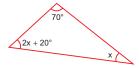
$$\theta + 126^{\circ} + 150^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\theta + 276^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 84^{\circ}$$

Clave D





Por suma de ángulos interiores:

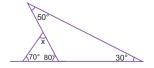
$$2x + 20^{\circ} + x + 70^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $3x = 90^{\circ}$

 $\therefore x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave D

7.



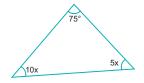
Del gráfico:

$$x + 70^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave A

8.



Por suma de ángulos interiores:

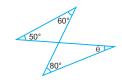
$$10x + 5x + 75^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$15x = 105^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 7°

Clave C

9.



Por propiedad:

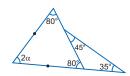
$$60^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} = 80^{\circ} + \theta$$

 $\therefore \theta = 30^{\circ}$

Clave A

Clave A

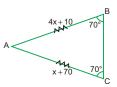
10.



$$2\alpha + 160^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$2\alpha = 20^{\circ}$$

11.



 $EI \triangle ABC$ es isósceles: AB = AC

Entonces:

$$4x + 10 = x + 70$$

$$3x = 60$$

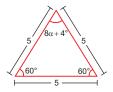
Clave C





Clave E

12.

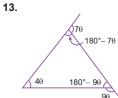


Es un triángulo equilátero:

$$8\alpha + 4^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$

$$8\alpha = 56^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 7^{\circ}$$



Por suma de ángulos internos:

$$4\theta + 360^{\circ} - 16\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

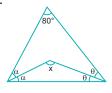
$$180^{\circ} = 12\theta$$

$$\therefore$$
 15° = θ

Clave D

Clave C

14.

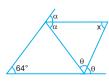


Por propiedad:

$$x = 90^{\circ} + \frac{80^{\circ}}{2^{\circ}}$$

$$x = 90^{\circ} + 40^{\circ}$$

15.

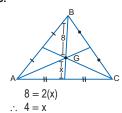


$$x = 90^{\circ} - \frac{64^{\circ}}{2}$$
$$x = 90^{\circ} - 32^{\circ}$$

$$X = 90^{\circ} -$$

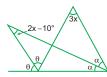
Clave D

16.



Clave C

17.



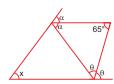
$$2x - 10^\circ = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$4x - 20^{\circ} = 3x$$

∴ x = 20°

Clave C

18.



$$65^{\circ} = 90^{\circ} - \frac{x}{2}$$

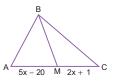
$$\frac{X}{} = 25^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 50°

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

19.



Si BM es mediana, entonces:

$$5x - 20 = 2x + 1$$

$$3x = 21$$

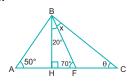
x = 7Luego:

$$AC = 7x - 19$$

$$AC = 49 - 19$$

∴ AC = 30

Clave C



Por propiedad:

$$20^{\circ} = \frac{50^{\circ} - \theta}{2}$$

$$40^{\circ} = 50^{\circ} - \theta$$

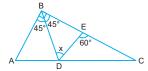
 $\theta = 10^{\circ}$

Luego:

$$x = 70^{\circ} - \theta$$

$$x = 70^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$$

21.



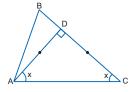
Por ángulo exterior:

$$45^{\circ} + x = 60^{\circ}$$

Clave A

Clave C

22.

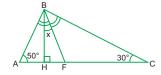


Por suma de ángulos interiores:

$$2x + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave D

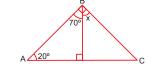
23.



Por propiedad:

$$x = \frac{50^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}}{2}$$

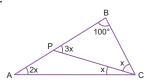
24.



Del gráfico:

$$x + 70^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

25.



Del gráfico:

$$3x + x + 100^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$4x = 80^{\circ}$$

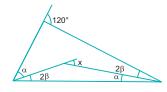
26.



Por el teorema de la existencia:

$$\therefore$$
 x = 13 (mayor valor entero)

27.



De la figura:

$$x = \alpha + 2\beta$$

Por ángulo exterior:

$$120^{\circ} = 2(\alpha + 2\beta) = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 60°

Nivel 2 (página 25) Unidad 1

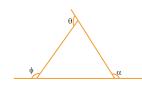
Comunicación matemática

28.

29.

30.

Clave A



Dato:
$$\theta + \alpha = 270^{\circ}$$

 $\phi + \theta + \alpha = 360^{\circ}$ 270°

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 90^{\circ}$$

.. Es un triángulo rectángulo.

Clave A

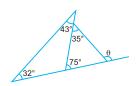
🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

31.

Clave C

Clave C

Clave B



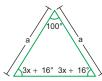
Por ángulo externo:

$$\theta = 75^{\circ} + 35^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 110^{\circ}$$

Clave E

32.



$$6x + 32^{\circ} + 100^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$6x + 132^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave B

33.



$$180^{\circ} - y + 180^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$$

$$360^{\circ} - x - y = 90^{\circ}$$

∴
$$270^{\circ} = x + y$$

Clave E

34.

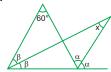
Clave D



Por ángulo externo:

$$90^{\circ} + 3x - 10^{\circ} = 8x + 40^{\circ}$$

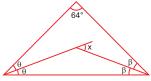
 $3x + 80^{\circ} = 8x + 40^{\circ}$
 $40^{\circ} = 5x$
 $8^{\circ} = x$



Por propiedad.

$$x = \frac{60^{\circ}}{2}$$
$$x = 30^{\circ}$$

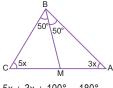
36.



$$θ + β = x$$
 $2(θ + β) + 64° = 180°$
 $2x = 116°$
∴ $x = 58°$

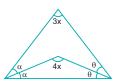
Clave A

37.



 $5x + 3x + 100^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ $8x = 80^{\circ}$ $\therefore x = 10^{\circ}$

38.



$$4x = 90^{\circ} + \frac{3x}{2}$$

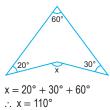
$$4x - 90^\circ = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$8x - 180^{\circ} = 3x$$

 $5x = 180^{\circ}$

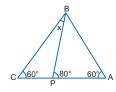
∴ x = 36°

39.



Resolución de problemas

40.



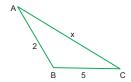
Por dato el $\triangle ABC$ es equilátero, entonces: $m\angle A = m\angle B = m\angle C = 60^{\circ}$

En el \triangle CBP: $60^{\circ} + x = 80^{\circ}$ $\therefore x = 20^{\circ}$

Clave B

41.

Clave D



Por dato $m\angle B > 90^{\circ}$, entonces x es el mayor de los tres lados:

$$x > 5$$
 ...(1)

Por desigualdad triangular:

$$x < 5 + 2$$

 $x < 7$...(2)

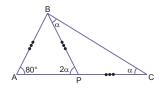
De (1) y (2): 5 < x < 7 Piden el valor entero de x.

∴ x = 6

Clave D

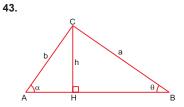
42.

Clave E



Piden: $m\angle$ BCA = α En el \triangle ABP isósceles, se cumple: $2\alpha = 80^{\circ}$ $\therefore \alpha = 40^{\circ}$

Clave E



Por dato: a + b = 36Clave C En el \triangle AHC: $\alpha < 90^{\circ}$ Entonces por correspondencia triangular: h < b ...(1)

En el ⊾CHB: θ < 90°

Entonces por correspondencia triangular:

h < a ...(2

Sumando (1) y (2):

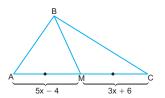
2h < a + b

 $2h < 36 \Rightarrow h < 18$

Por lo tanto, el mayor valor entero de h es 17

Clave C

44.



Del gráfico:

$$5x - 4 = 3x + 6$$

$$2x = 10$$
$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

Piden:

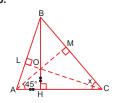
$$AC = (5x - 4) + (3x + 6) = 8x + 2$$

$$AC = 8(5) + 2$$

∴AC = 42

Clave E

45.



Del gráfico, O es el ortocentro del $\Delta ABC,$ entonces: $\overline{AM} \perp \overline{BC}$.

El ⊾AHO resulta ser notable de 45°.

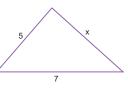
En el ►AMC:

$$45^{\circ} + x = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave A

46.

Clave B



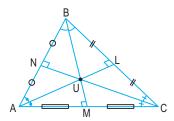
7-5 < x < 7+5 $2 < x < 12 \Rightarrow x = \{3; 4; 5; 6; ...; 10; 11\}$ $\therefore \sum_{\text{valores}} = 63$

S = 00

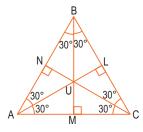
Nivel 3 (página 27) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

47. Para que coincidan los cuatro puntos notables (G; O; H e I), entonces también deben coincidir las líneas notables (mediana, mediatriz, altura y bisectriz), graficamos un triángulo:

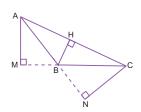


 \overline{AL} ; \overline{BM} y \overline{CN} son medianas y alturas, entonces también son mediatrices y por lo tanto bisectrices. Para que esto ocurra los lados del △ABC son iguales (AB = BC = AC), por lo tanto \triangle ABC tiene que ser un triángulo equilátero. Graficamos:



Gráficamente vemos que U es baricentro, circuncentro, ortocentro e incentro.

48.

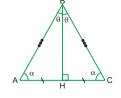


 $EI \triangle ABC$ es obtusángulo (m $\angle B > 90^{\circ}$). BH: altura interior al triángulo ABC. AM y CN: alturas exteriores al triángulo ABC.

Por lo tanto, tiene dos alturas exteriores.

Clave A

49.

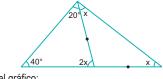


El ΔABC es isósceles (AC: base)

- Mediana BH - Bisectriz interior - Mediatriz de la base

Razonamiento y demostración

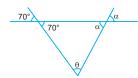
50. Piden: x



Del gráfico: $40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} + 2x = 180^{\circ}$ $2x = 120^{\circ}$

∴ x = 60°

51. Piden: $\alpha + \theta$



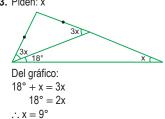
Del gráfico: $70^{\circ} + \alpha + \theta = 180^{\circ}$ $\alpha + \theta = 110^{\circ}$

52. Piden: x



Del gráfico: $70^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} = x$ ∴ x = 100°

53. Piden: x



54. Piden: x



Del gráfico:

$$x = 15^{\circ} + 38^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 53°

55. Piden: x

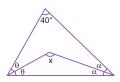
Clave E

Clave E

Clave D

Clave C

Clave E



Por propiedad:

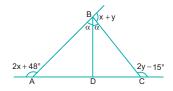
$$x = 90^{\circ} + \frac{40^{\circ}}{2}$$

∴ x = 110°

Clave B

Clave B

56. Piden: $m\angle DBC = \alpha$



Del gráfico:

$$2x + 48^{\circ} + x + y + 2y - 15^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

 $3(x + y) + 33^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$
 $3(x + y) = 327^{\circ}$
 $(x + y) = 109^{\circ}$...(1)

También:

$$2\alpha + x + y = 180^{\circ}$$
 ...(2)

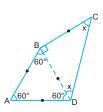
Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$2\alpha = 71^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore \alpha = 35,5^{\circ}$

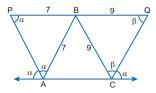
Clave E

57.



Trazamos BD. $\Rightarrow \triangle ABD$ es equilátero.

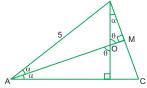
En el ₩ DBC: $2x = 90^{\circ}$ $x = 45^{\circ}$



 $\triangle ABP$ es isósceles: PB = 7 Δ BCQ es isósceles: BQ = 9 \Rightarrow PQ = 16

Clave C

59.



Trazamos la bisectriz AM, vemos que $m\angle AMB = 90^{\circ}$.

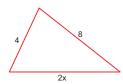
 $\overline{\rm AM}$ es bisectriz y altura, entonces el $\Delta {\rm ABC}$ es isósceles:

$$\therefore AC = AB = 5$$

Clave D

Resolución de problemas

60.



Por desigualdad triangular:

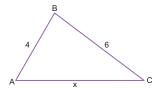
$$8-4 < 2x < 8+4$$

Valores enteros de $x = \{3; 4; 5\}$

Por lo tanto, el máximo valor entero de x es 5.

Clave D

61.



Por desigualdad triangular:

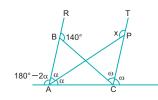
$$6 - 4 < x < 6 + 4$$

 $2 < x < 10$

Valores enteros de x: {3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9} Por lo tanto, son 7 valores enteros.

Clave C

62.



Por suma de ángulos externos, en el $\triangle ABC$:

$$180^{\circ} - 2\alpha + 140^{\circ} + 2\omega = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega - \alpha = 20^{\circ}$$

Por suma de ángulos externos, en el $\triangle APC$:

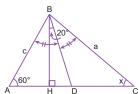
$$180^{\circ} - \alpha + x + \omega = 360^{\circ}$$

$$x + (\omega - \alpha) = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x + (20^{\circ}) = 180^{\circ}$$

Clave E

63.



Por dato: c < a

Entonces por correspondencia triangular: x < 60°

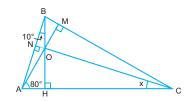
Por propiedad:

$$20^\circ = \frac{60^\circ - x}{2}$$

$$40^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} - x$$

Clave C

64.



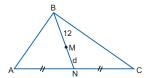
Del gráfico: O es el ortocentro del $\triangle ABC$

En el ANC:

$$x + 80^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave A

65.



Por dato: M es el baricentro del $\triangle ABC$

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{BM} = \mathsf{2}(\mathsf{MN})$$

$$12 = 2(d)$$

$$d = 6$$

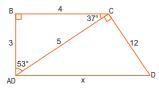
$$MN + BN = d + (12 + d) = 12 + 2(6)$$

 \therefore MN + BN = 24.

TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS NOTABLES

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 29) Unidad 1

1. Piden: x



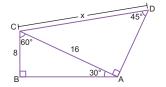
En el ⊾ACD aplicamos el teorema dePitágoras.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (5)² + (12)² = x^2

$$25 + 144 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{169} = x \Rightarrow x = 13$$

2. Piden: x

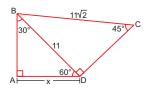


El ⊾CAD es notable de 45°.

$$\therefore$$
 x = $16\sqrt{2}$

3. Piden: AD = x

Datos: BC =
$$11\sqrt{2}$$



Como el ⊾BAD es notable (30° y 60°):

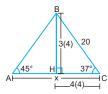
$$\Rightarrow$$
 11 = 2x

$$\frac{11}{2} = x$$

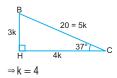
$$\therefore x = 5,5$$

$$\therefore x = 5,5$$

4. Piden: x



Trazamos altura BH. En el triángulo BHC:



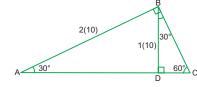
En el ⊾ AHB:

$$AH = 12$$

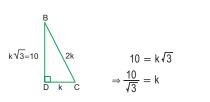
$$\therefore x = AH + HC = 12 + 16 = 28$$

Clave A

5. Piden: DC



En ⊾BDC:



$$\therefore DC = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

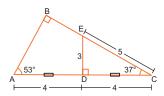
Clave E

6. Piden: BE

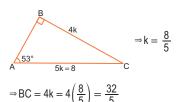
Clave A

Clave E

Clave D



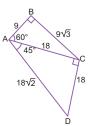
En el ⊾ABC se cumple:



$$\therefore BE = \frac{32}{5} - 5 = -\frac{32}{5}$$

Clave A

7. Piden: AD Dato: AB = 9



∴ AD =
$$18\sqrt{2}$$

8. Piden: BE

Dato: ABCD es un cuadrado

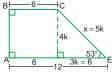




$$\therefore$$
 BE = k = $4\sqrt{2}$

Clave C

9. Piden: CE = x

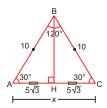


$$3k = 6 \Rightarrow k = 2$$
$$x = 5k = 5(2)$$

Clave A

10. Piden: x

Dato: AB = BC = 10



En el ΔABC, BH es bisectriz y mediana por ser este un triángulo isósceles.



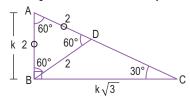
Como:
$$x = AH + HC$$

$$x = 5\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 10\sqrt{3}$$

Clave A

11. El triángulo ABC es notable de 30° y 60° entonces:



 \Rightarrow El \triangle ABD es equilátero.

$$\therefore BD = AB = AD = 2$$

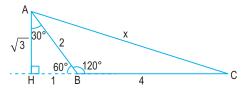
$$AB = k = 2$$

Luego: BC =
$$k\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

Clave C

12. Trazamos la altura AH.



El ΔAHB es notable de 30° y 60°:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Si AB = 2 \Rightarrow AH = $\sqrt{3}$ y HB = 1

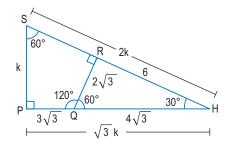
Luego usamos el teorema de Pitágoras en el \trianglerighteq AHC: $x^2=(\sqrt{3}\)^2+(1+4)^2 \ \Rightarrow \ x^2=28 \ \therefore x=2\sqrt{7}$

$$x^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (1+4)^2 \implies x^2 = 28 : x = 2\sqrt{7}$$

Clave C

Clave E

13. Prolongamos los lados SR y PQ que se intersecan en el punto H.



En el ⊾ QRH:

Si RQ =
$$2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow QH = 4\sqrt{3}$$

Además: RH =
$$2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$RH = 6$$

Luego: PH =
$$\sqrt{3}$$
 k = $7\sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 k = 7; reemplazamos:

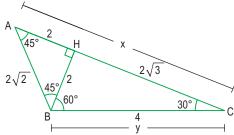
$$SR = 2k - 6$$

$$SR = 2(7) - 6 \Rightarrow SR = 8 \text{ y } SP = 7$$

Sumando:
$$SR + SP = 8 + 7 = 15$$

Clave A

14.



Trazamos BH y hallamos que ⊾ AHB y ⊾ BHC son triángulos notables de 30° y 45° respectivamente.

$$\therefore x = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$
; $y = 4$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 6 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

Nivel 1 (página 31) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

1.

2.

3.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración



Por triángulo notable de 30° y 60° sabemos:

 $2k = 4\sqrt{2}$

 $k = 2\sqrt{2}$

Piden x:

x = k

 $\therefore x = 2\sqrt{2}$

Clave C

5.



Por triángulo notable de 45°:

K = 8

Piden x:

x = k

 $\therefore x = 8$

Clave E

6.



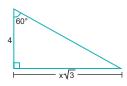
Por triángulo notable de 45°:

k = 2

Piden x:

 $x = k\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = 2\sqrt{2}$

7.



Por triángulo notable:

k = 4

Piden x:

$$x\sqrt{3} = k\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = k$$

 $\therefore x = 4$

Clave E

Clave C

8.



Por triángulo notable de 30° y 60°:

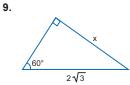
2k = 12

k = 6

Piden x:

 $x = k\sqrt{3}$

∴ x = 6√3



Por triángulo notable de 30° y 60°:

$$2k = 2\sqrt{3}$$

 $k = \sqrt{3}$

 $\Rightarrow x = k\sqrt{3}$

∴ x = 3



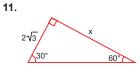
Por triángulo notable de 45°:

Piden x:

 $2x = 4\sqrt{2}$

 $\therefore x = 2\sqrt{2}$

Clave C



Por triángulo notable de 30° y 60°:

$$k\sqrt{3}\,=\,2\sqrt{3}$$

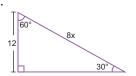
$$k = 2$$

Piden x:

x = k

∴ x = 2

12.



Por triángulo notable:

k = 12

Piden x:

8x = 2k

8x = 2(12)

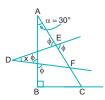
∴ x = 3

Clave C

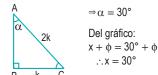
Resolución de problemas

13. Piden: x

Clave D



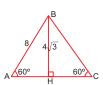
Reemplazando el dato: AC = 2BC



Clave C

14.

Clave D



Del gráfico:

$$AB = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)2 = 8$$

 $2p_{\Delta ABC} = 8 + 8 + 8 = 24 \text{ cm}$

Clave C

15.

Clave E

Clave A



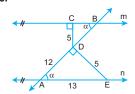
Por dato:

$$BH = 3 \Rightarrow k\sqrt{3} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{3}$$

Piden:

Perímetro \triangle ABC= $6k = 6(\sqrt{3})$ ∴ Perímetro $\triangle ABC = 6\sqrt{3}$



Por el teorema de Pitágoras: AD = 12 Del △ ADE, obtenemos la relación entre los catetos:



$$\Rightarrow$$
5 = 5a

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a = 1

Luego:

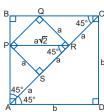
$$DB = 13a = 13(1) \Rightarrow DB = 13$$

Piden:

$$AB = AD + DB = 12 + 13$$

Clave B

17.



Sea: PS = a

En el \triangle ADC: AC = b $\sqrt{2}$

Entonces:
$$3a = b\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{3a\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Piden:
$$\frac{PR}{CD} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{b} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3a\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \ \frac{PR}{CD} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Clave E

Nivel 2 (página 32) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

18.

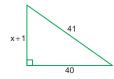
19.

20.

Clave B

C Razonamiento y demostración

21. Piden: $x^2 + 7$



Por Pitágoras:

$$(x+1)^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$$

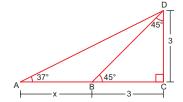
$$x^2 + 2x + 1 - 81 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 80 = 0$$

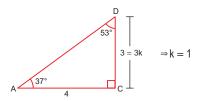
$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 8 \land x = -10 (no cumple)

$$\therefore x^2 + 7 = 8^2 + 7 = 71$$

Clave D



En el triángulo:



 $\therefore x + 3 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 1$

Clave E

23. Piden:
$$x^2 - 1$$



Aplicando el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 25 = 169$$

$$x^2 = 144$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$x = 12$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 1 = 144 - 1 = 143$$

Clave C

24. Piden: x + 1



Por Pitágoras:

$$x^2 + 24^2 = 25^2$$

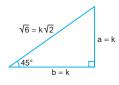
$$x^2 = 25^2 - 24^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49}$$

$$\therefore x + 1 = 7 + 1 = 8$$

Clave B

25. Piden: ab



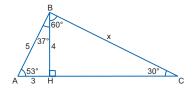
⇒ como: $\sqrt{6} = k\sqrt{2}$

$$k = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \land b = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

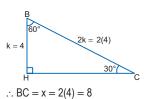
$$\therefore ab = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

Clave C



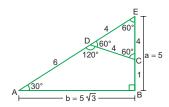
Se traza la altura BH.

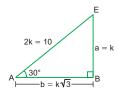
En el triángulo:



Resolución de problemas

27.





De donde: k = 5

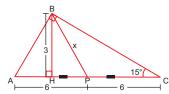
$$a = 5 \wedge b = 5\sqrt{3}$$

... Perímetro del cuadrilátero ABCD es:

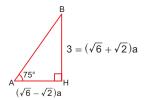
$$6 + 4 + 1 + 5\sqrt{3} = 11 + 5\sqrt{3}$$

Clave D

28. Piden: longitud de la mediana relativa a la hipotenusa.



En el triángulo:



$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{\left(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}\right)}$$

Luego:

$$AH = \left(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
AH = 6 - 3 $\sqrt{3}$

Como:

$$AP = AH + HP$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6 = 6 - 3 $\sqrt{3}$ + HP

$$HP = 3\sqrt{3}$$

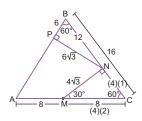
Por Pitágoras:

$$x^2 = 3^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2 = 36$$

Clave B

29. Piden: MN + NP

Datos: el △ABC es equilátero



Del gráfico:

$$MN + NP = 4\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

Clave D

Nivel 3 (página 33) Unidad 1

Comunicación matemática

30. Hallamos el área del trapecio; que además está compuesto por 3 triángulos rectángulos.

$$A_{\triangle ABCD} = A_{\triangle BAE} + A_{\triangle BEC} + A_{\triangle EDC}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)(b+a) = \frac{1}{2}(b)(a) + \frac{1}{2}(c)(c) + \frac{1}{2}(a)(b)$$

$$(a + b)^2 = 2ab + c^2$$

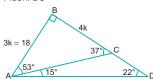
$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 2ab + c^2 \implies a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

31.

32.

C Razonamiento y demostración

33. Piden: BC

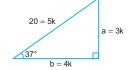


$$3k=18 \Rightarrow k=6$$

$$BC = 4k = 4(6)$$

Clave B

34. Piden: (b − a)



Se observa:

$$20 = 5k \Rightarrow k = 4$$

Luego:

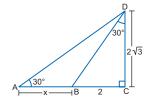
$$a = 3k = 3(4) = 12$$

$$b = 4k = 4(4) = 16$$

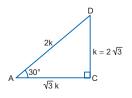
$$\therefore$$
 b - a = 16 - 12 = 4

Clave C

35. Piden: (AB)(BC)



En el triángulo:



$$AC = (2\sqrt{3})\sqrt{3} = AC = 6$$

Del gráfico:

$$AC = x + 2 = 6$$

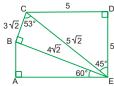
$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 4

$$\therefore$$
 (AB)(BC) = (4)(2) = 8 m²

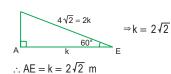
Clave B

36. Piden: AE

Dato: DE = 5



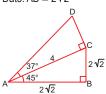
En el triángulo:



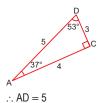
Clave A

37. Piden: AD

Dato: AB = $2\sqrt{2}$



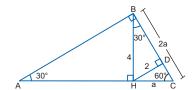
En el triángulo por ser notable se cumple:



Clave D

Resolución de problemas

38.



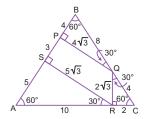
Por dato: BC = 2HC

Entonces el ⊾BHC resulta notable de 30° y 60°.

Luego, en el ⊾AHB: AB = 2(BH) = 2(4)∴ AB= 8

Clave C

39.



Por dato: el ABC es equilátero.

Empleando el $\ \ \, \ \ \, \ \ \, \ \ \,$ notable de 30° y 60° se calcula la longitud de cada segmento.

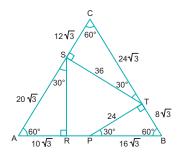
Piden el perímetro de PQRS (2p):

$$\Rightarrow 2p = 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} + 3$$

$$\therefore 2p = 11\sqrt{3} + 3$$

Clave E

40.



Por dato, el \triangle ABC es equilátero y su lado mide $32\sqrt{3}$.

Empleando el La notable de 30° y 60° se calcula la longitud de cada segmento.

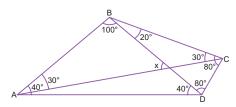
$$SR = (AR)\sqrt{3} = (10\sqrt{3})\sqrt{3} = 30$$

∴ SR = 30

Clave C

MARATÓN MATEMÁTICA (página 35) Unidad 1

1. En el $\triangle DBC$: $20^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} + m \angle BCD = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow m \angle BCD = 80^{\circ}$



Luego en el $\triangle ABC$: m $\angle BAD + 40^{\circ} + 100^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow m\angle BAD = 40^{\circ}$; por lo tanto, los triángulos ABD y BDC son isósceles.

 \Rightarrow AB = BD = BC; luego se deduce que el \triangle ABC es isósceles.

 \therefore En el \triangle ABC: m \angle BAC + m \angle ACB + 120° = 180°

Pero $m\angle BAC = m\angle ACB$; reemplazando: $2m\angle BAC = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ}$

 \Rightarrow m \angle BAC = m \angle ACB = 30°

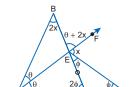
Finalmente $x = m \angle BCA + m \angle CBD$ Reemplazando:

 $30^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} = x \Rightarrow x = 50^{\circ}$

Clave E

Clave D

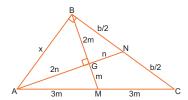
2. Asignamos el valor ϕ para el \angle EDC; pero como EC = CD ⇒ El ∆ECD es isósceles. \Rightarrow m \angle EDC = m \angle DEC = φ por ángulo externo m \angle BCA = 2φ



También por ángulo externo: $m\angle BEF = \theta + 2x$; pero $m\angle BEC = 180^{\circ}$ Luego sumamos: $\theta + 2x + x + \phi = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta + 3x + \phi = 180^{\circ} \dots$ (I) Luego, en el $\triangle ABC$: $2\theta + 2x + 2\phi = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta + x + \phi = 90^{\circ}$... (II) Restamos las ecuaciones (I) - (II): $2x = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 45^{\circ}$

Clave D

Sabemos que el baricentro (G) divide a las medianas en segmentos que están en la relación de 2 a 1; por lo tanto asignamos 2m = BG y 2n = AG, luego sabemos que la hipotenusa es igual al doble de la mediana relativa a esta. \Rightarrow AM = MC = 3m



En el
$$\trianglerighteq$$
 AGM: $(3m)^2 = (2n)^2 + m^2 \Rightarrow 2m^2 = n^2$... (I)
En el \trianglerighteq BGN: $(b/2)^2 = (2m)^2 + n^2 \Rightarrow b^2 = 24 m^2$... (II)
En el \trianglerighteq ABG: $x^2 = (2n)^2 + (2m)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4n^2 + 4m^2$... (III)

Reemplazando (I) y (II) en (III):

$$x^2 = 4(2m^2) + 4m^2$$

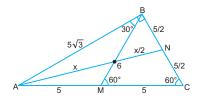
$$x^2 = 12m^2$$
; pero $12m^2 = \frac{b^2}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{b^2}{2}$
 $\therefore x = b\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = b \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Clave E

 $30^{\circ} + \text{m} \angle \text{BAM} = 60^{\circ}$ (\triangle ABM es isósceles), por lo tanto si AC = 10 \Rightarrow AB = $5\sqrt{3}$ y BC = 5



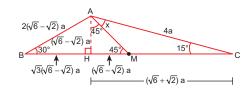
En el \triangle ABN: AG = x; pero como G es baricentro GN = x/2, por el teorema

$$(x + x/2)^2 = (5\sqrt{3})^2 + (5/2)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{9x^2}{4} = 25 \times 3 + \frac{25}{4} \implies \frac{9}{4}x^2 = 25\left(\frac{12}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$
$$\frac{9}{4}x^2 = 25\left(\frac{13}{4}\right) \implies x = \frac{5}{3}(\sqrt{13})$$

Clave D

5. Trazamos la altura AH para determinar los triángulos notables AHB y AHC; luego como el ⊾AHC es notable:



Si AC =
$$4a \Rightarrow AH = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})a$$
 y HC = $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})a$.

Pero el
$$\triangleright$$
 AHB es notable de 30° y 60°; si AH = $(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$ a \Rightarrow AB = $2a(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$ y BH = $\sqrt{3}$ a $(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

Pero del dato BM = MC (\overline{AM} es mediana):

$$\text{MC} = \ \frac{1}{2} \big[a \sqrt{3} \, \big(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} \, \big) + \big(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} \, \big) a \big] \Rightarrow \ \text{MC} = 2 a \sqrt{2} \ = \text{BM}$$

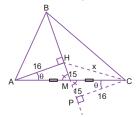
$$\therefore$$
 HM = BM - BH; reemplazando: HM = $2a\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}a(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

$$\mbox{HM} = \mbox{a}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}\,) \Rightarrow \mbox{ HM} = \mbox{AH} \Rightarrow \mbox{b} \mbox{AHM es isosceles y notable de } 45^{\circ}.$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x + 15° = 45° \therefore x = 30°

Clave B

6. Prolongamos \overline{BM} hasta P de tal manera que $\overline{CP} \perp \overline{BP}$.



Luego como: $\overline{AH} \perp \overline{BH} \Rightarrow \overline{AH} /\!\!/ \overline{PC}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle HAM = m \angle MCP = θ

$$\therefore$$
 $\triangle AHM \cong \triangle CPM$ (caso ALA)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 HM = MP = 15

Luego, en el ⊾HPC aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$x^2 = 30^2 + 16^2$$
$$x^2 = 1156$$

$$x^2 = 1156$$

Clave C

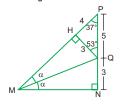
Unidad 2

CONGRUENCIA DE TRIÁNGULOS



APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 38) Unidad 2

1. De la figura:



Por el teorema de la bisectriz

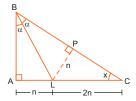
$$HQ = QN = 3$$

Luego el ⊾MNP es notable de 37° y 53°.

$$\therefore$$
 Si PN = 8 \Rightarrow MN = 6

Clave C

2. Se traza LP BC.



El LPC es rectángulo de 30° y 60°.

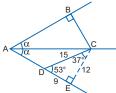
Clave B

3. De los triángulos congruentes:

$$x = 9; y = 7 \Rightarrow x + y = 16$$

Clave E

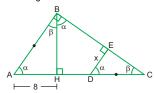




Por propiedad:

$$BC = CE \Rightarrow BC = 12$$

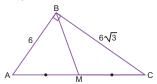
5. De la figura:



Notamos que: $\triangle AHB \cong \triangle DEC$ (Caso ALA)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AH = DE \Rightarrow x = 8

6. Del problema:

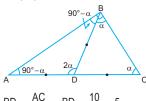


Se deduce: AC = 12

Pero: BM =
$$\frac{AC}{2}$$
 \Rightarrow BM = 6

Clave D

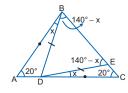
7. Por propiedad:



 $BD = \frac{AC}{2} \Rightarrow BD = \frac{10}{2} = 5$

Clave A

8.



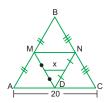
El $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDE$ (Caso LAL). En el Δ DEC, por ángulo exterior:

$$x + 20^{\circ} = 140^{\circ} - x$$

$$2x = 120^{\circ}$$

Clave B

9.



MN es base media del \triangle ABC:

$$\Rightarrow MN = 10$$

Luego: x es base media del Δ MND

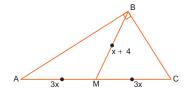
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{2} =$$

Clave E

10.

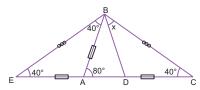
Clave B

Clave A



BM es la mediana relativa a la hipotenusa:

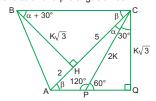
$$x + 4 = 3x$$



Prolongamos \overline{AC} , tal que: AB = EAEl $\Delta \text{CBD} \cong \Delta \text{EBA}$ (Caso LAL). \Rightarrow x = 40°

Clave B

12. Trazamos \overline{CQ} , perpendicular a la prolongación de \overline{AP} .



Vemos que el ∆PCQ es un triángulo rectángulo notable de 30° y 60° si PC = $2K \Rightarrow CQ = K\sqrt{3}$

Como $\overline{BC} // \overline{AP} \Rightarrow \beta + \alpha = 60^{\circ}$

En el \triangle BHC: m \angle CBH = 90° – β , pero β = 60° – α

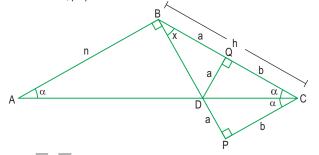
Reemplazando: $m\angle CBH = \alpha + 30^{\circ}$

 $\therefore \triangle BHC \cong \triangle CQA$; (caso ALA) $\Rightarrow BC = AC$

 $BC = AH + HC \Rightarrow BC = 2 + 5 \Rightarrow BC = 7$

Clave C

13. Trazamos DQ, perpendicular a BC.



Como \overline{AB} // \overline{PC} \Rightarrow m $\angle ACP = m\angle BCA = \alpha$ ($\triangle ABC$ isósceles)

AC es bisectriz del ∠BCP:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 DQ = DP = a y QC = PC = b

Dato: AB = DP + CP, reemplazando: h = a + b

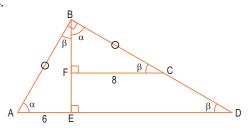
Pero AB = BC = h, del gráfico BC = BQ + QC

Reemplazando: $h = BQ + b \Rightarrow BQ = a$

Luego el $\triangle BQD$ es isósceles $\Rightarrow x = 45^{\circ}$

Clave A

14.



Como:
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{m} \angle ABE = \beta \text{ y m} \angle FBC = \alpha$$

Luego: $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle BFC$ caso: ALA, pues $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$

$$AE = BF = 6$$
 y $BE = FC = 8 \Rightarrow BF + FE = BE$

Reemplazando: $6 + FE = 8 \Rightarrow FE = 2$

Clave C

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 40) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática



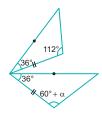
L ABH ≅ L CBH (Caso ALA)

Por lo tanto, BH divide al triángulo isósceles en dos triángulos congruentes.

Clave D

$\ \ \Box$ Razonamiento y demostración

4.

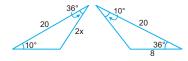


$$60^{\circ} + \alpha = 112^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore \alpha = 52^{\circ}$

Clave C

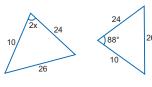
5.



$$2x = 8$$
$$\therefore x = 4$$

Clave C

6.



 $2x = 88^{\circ}$

∴ x = 44°

Clave D



16 = 2x + 6 10 = 2x∴ 5 = x

Clave B

Clave B

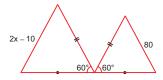
Clave D

Clave C

Clave C

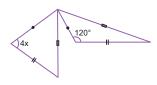
14.

8.



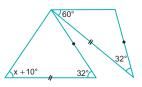
2x - 10 = 80 2x = 90 $\therefore x = 45$

9.



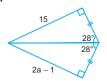
120° = 4x ∴ 30° = x

10.



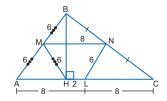
 $x + 10^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$ $\therefore x = 50^{\circ}$

11.



2a - 1 = 15 $2a = 16 \implies a = 8$ C Resolución de problemas

12.



Por el teorema de los puntos medios:

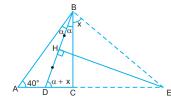
$$NL = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$MN = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

MH: mediana relativa a la hipotenusa. ⇒ MH = AM = MB = 6

$$2_{\square PMNLH} = 6 + 8 + 6 + 2$$
$$\therefore 2_{\square PMNLH} = 22$$

13.



Por dato: \overline{EH} es mediatriz de \overline{BD} . Entonces: $m\angle EBH = m\angle EDH = \alpha + x$ En el $\triangle ABD$:

$$40^{\circ} + \alpha = \alpha + x$$

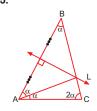
 $\therefore x = 40^{\circ}$

En el \triangle ABC: $2\alpha + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$ $\alpha + \theta = 90^{\circ}$ Por el teorema de la bisectriz:

Por el leorema de la disectifiz

$$CD = BC$$
$$\therefore x = 2$$

15.



Piden: $m\angle ABC = \alpha$

Por dato el $\triangle ABC$ es isósceles, entonces:

$$m\angle BAC = m\angle BCA = 2\alpha$$

Además, \overrightarrow{L} es mediatriz de \overline{AB} .

Del gráfico:

being frames.

$$\alpha + 2\alpha + 2\alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

$$5\alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 36^{\circ}$$

Clave D

Nivel 2 (página 41) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

16.

17.

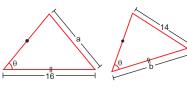
18.

Razonamiento y demostración

19.

Clave B

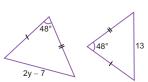
Clave C



a = 14; b = 16 $\Rightarrow a + b = 16 + 14 = 30$

Clave B

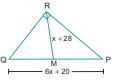
20.



2y - 7 = 13 2y = 20 $\therefore y = 10$

Clave D

21.



 $RM = \frac{QP}{2}$ x + 28 = 3x + 10 2x = 18 $\therefore x = 9$

Clave E

22.

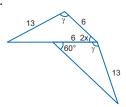
Clave C





Clave D

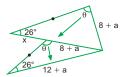
23.



 $2x = 60^{\circ}$ ∴ x = 30°

Clave C

24.

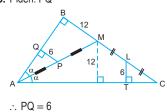


x + 8 + a = 12 + ax + 8 = 12 $\therefore x = 4$

Clave B

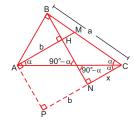
Resolución de problemas

25. Piden: PQ



Clave E

26.



Por dato: a - b = 5Piden: CN = x

Por el teorema de la bisectriz:

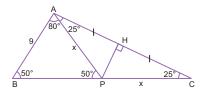
$$CP = BC$$

$$x + b = a$$

$$x = a - b = 5$$

$$x = 5$$

27.

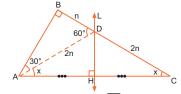


Por dato: PH mediatriz de AC \Rightarrow m \angle PCA = m \angle PAC = 25°

Además: PC = AP = xEl ΔBAP resulta isósceles. \Rightarrow AP= AB = 9 \therefore x = 9

Clave D

28.



Por dato: T mediatriz de AC.

Entonces el ⊾ABD resulta notable de 30° y 60°.

En el ∆ADC:

$$x + x = 60^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 60^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 30°

Clave C

Nivel 3 (página 42) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

29.

30.

31.

A Razonamiento y demostración

32.



BH resulta mediatriz de AC.

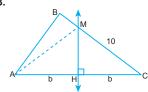
Luego:

$$x^2 + 3 = 19$$
$$x^2 = 16$$

∴ x = 4

33.

Clave B



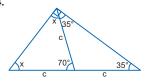
 $\overline{\text{MH}}$ es mediatriz de $\overline{\text{AC}}$, entonces:

AM = MC

∴ AM = 10

Clave D

34.



Del gráfico:

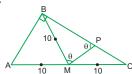
$$x + 35^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$x = 55^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore x + 10^{\circ} = 65^{\circ}$$

Clave B

35.



BM es mediana relativa a la hipotenusa.

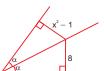
Entonces: AM = MC = BM

Del gráfico: BM = BP = 10

∴ BP = 10

Clave A

36.



Por el teorema de la bisectriz:

$$x^2 - 1 = 8$$
$$x^2 = 9$$

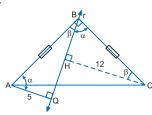
$$\therefore x = 3$$

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

37.

Clave C



Sean: AQ = 5 y CH = 12 $(\overline{AQ} \perp \overrightarrow{r} y \overline{CH} \perp \overrightarrow{r})$

Incógnita: HQ Si: $m\angle BAQ = \alpha \land m\angle ABQ = \beta$

 $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$

Luego: $m\angle HBC = \alpha \land m\angle BCH = \beta$

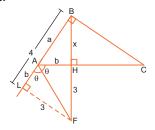
$$\mathsf{BH} = \mathsf{AQ} \Rightarrow \mathsf{BH} = \mathsf{5}$$

$$BQ = CH \Rightarrow BQ = 12$$

$$\therefore$$
 HQ = BQ - BH = 7

Clave E

38.



Trazamos FL perpendicular a la prolongación de RA

Por el teorema de la bisectriz tenemos:

 $\mathsf{AH} = \mathsf{AL} = \mathsf{b}$

$$FL = FH = 3$$

Pero por dato: AB + AH = 4

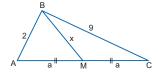
$$\Rightarrow$$
 a + b = 4

En el ⊾ BLF notable:

$$x + 3 = 5$$

Clave A

39.



Por desigualdad triangular en el $\triangle ABC$:

$$9 - 2 < 2a < 9 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3,5 < a < 5,5

En el∆ABM:

$$\Rightarrow a-2 < x < a+2 \qquad \qquad ...(2)$$

En el ∆BMC:

$$9 - a < x < 9 + a$$
 ...(3)

De (2) y (3):

$$x < a + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2 < a$$

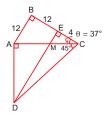
...(4)

...(1)

De (1) y (4): x - 2 < a < 5,5 $\Rightarrow x - 2 < 5,5$ x < 7,5 $\therefore x = 7$ (máximo valor entero)

Clave E

40.



En el ♣ ABC:

$$\tan\theta = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \theta = 37^{\circ}$$

EI № DAC es isósceles (dato):

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle DCA = 45°

En el L DEC notable de 8° y 82°:

$$DE = 7(4) = 28$$

POLÍGONOS

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 46) Unidad 2

Comunicación Matemática

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Razonamiento y demostración

4.
$$S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(12 - 2)$$

 $S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(10)$
 $S_{m \angle i} = 1800^{\circ}$

Clave B

5.
$$D_T = \frac{5}{2}(5-3)$$

 $D_T = \frac{5}{2}(2)$
 $D_T = 5$

Clave E

6.
$$D_T = \frac{11}{2}(11 - 3)$$

 $D_T = \frac{11}{2}(8)$
 $D_T = 44$

Clave C

7. Nonágono = 9 lados y 9 ángulos $D_T = \frac{9(9-3)}{2}$

$$D_{\tau} = 27$$

Clave D

8.
$$D_T = \frac{36(36-3)}{2}$$

 $D_T = 594$

Clave B

Clave B

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

- 9. Piden: ∠c Dato: $S_{m \angle i} = 56(90^{\circ})$ Entonces: $180^{\circ}(n-2) = 56(90^{\circ})$ (n-2) = 28
 - $\therefore \text{ m} \angle \text{c} = \frac{360^{\circ}}{30} = 12^{\circ}$





$$D_T = \frac{n \left(n - 3 \right)}{2} \Rightarrow D_T = \frac{5 \left(2 \right)}{2}$$

11. Piden: $S_{m \angle i}$ Dato: $D_T = 4n$ Entonces: $\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 4n$

$$n - 3 = 8$$

 $n = 11$

$$S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(n-2)$$

 $S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(9)$

$$S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(9)$$

$$\therefore S_{m \angle i} = 1620^{\circ}$$

12. Sea n el número de lados del polígono.

Del enunciado:

$$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 4(4n)$$

$$n-3 = 32$$

$$n = 35$$

Clave B

Clave C

13. Sea n el número de lados del polígono.

$$5n + 1 = n(2n - 19) - \frac{(2n - 18)(2n - 17)}{2}$$

$$5n + 1 = \frac{2(2n^2 - 19n) - 4n^2 + 70n - 306}{2}$$

$$5n + 1 = \frac{4n^2 - 38n - 4n^2 + 70n - 306}{2}$$

$$10n + 2 = 32n - 306$$

$$22n = 308$$

Clave D

14. Sea n número de lados del polígono:

∴ n = 14

$$\frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n} - 10^{\circ} = \frac{180^{\circ}\left(\frac{2n}{3} - 2\right)}{\frac{2n}{3}}$$

$$180^{\circ} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{n} - 10^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{\frac{2n}{3}}$$

$$\frac{360^{\circ}(3)}{2n} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{n} = 10^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n}\left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right) = 10^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore n = 18$$

15. Sea n el número de lados del polígono.

Del enunciado:

$$\frac{\frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n}}{\frac{360^{\circ}}{n}} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\frac{n-2}{2} = 5$$

$$n = 12$$

$$D_{T} = \frac{12(12-3)}{2}$$

16. Sea n: el número de lados del polígono. Del enunciado:

$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n} = 60^{\circ} + \frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n}$$

$$\frac{6}{n} - \frac{3(n-2)}{n} = 1$$

$$6n - 3n^2 + 6n = n^2$$

$$12n = 4n^2 \quad \therefore n = 3$$

Clave E

Nivel 2 (página 47) Unidad 2

Comunicación Matemática

- 17.
- 18.
- 19.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

20.



Como es un polígono regular:
$$x = \frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n} = \frac{180^{\circ}(6-2)}{6} = 120^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 120°

Clave B

21.



Número de diagonales que faltan trazar: $x = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} - 2$

$$x = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} - 2$$
$$x = \frac{5(5-3)}{2} - 2$$

 $\therefore x = 3$

Clave C

22.
$$D_T = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 9$$

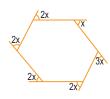
 $n(n-3) = 18 = 6(3)$
 $n(n-3) = 18 = 6(6-3)$
 $\therefore n = 6$

Clave E

23.

Clave E

Clave D



 $12x = 360^{\circ}$ $x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave E

24. $5\theta = 180^{\circ}(5-2)$ $5\theta = 540^{\circ}$ $\sqrt{\theta + y}$ $\theta = 108^{\circ}$ Clave B

25.
$$\frac{m\angle i}{m\angle c} = \frac{\frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n}}{\frac{360^{\circ}}{n}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

26.
$$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} + 2n = 36$$

$$n^2 - 3n + 4n = 72$$

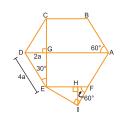
$$n^2 + n - 72 = 0$$

$$n = 8$$

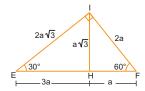
$$m \angle i = \frac{180^{\circ}(6)}{8} = 135^{\circ}$$

27.
$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n} - \frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n} = 60^{\circ}$$
$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n} - 180^{\circ} + \frac{360^{\circ}}{n} = 60^{\circ}$$
$$\frac{720^{\circ}}{n} = 60^{\circ} + 180^{\circ}$$
$$3 = n$$

28.
$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{n-6} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{n} = 80^{\circ}$$
$$9n - 9(n-6) = 2n(n-6)$$
$$27 = n(n-6)$$
$$n = 9$$



Del ⊾EIF:



Luego sabemos que:

 $EF = 4a \implies DA = 8a$ (por ser polígono regular)

$$\therefore \frac{GA}{EH} = \frac{6a}{3a} = 2$$

30. Del enunciado:

$$\frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n} - 2^{\circ} = \frac{180^{\circ}(n-4)}{n-2}$$

$$0 = n^{2} + 2n - 360$$

$$0 = n + 18$$

$$0 = n + 2$$

$$20 = n$$

$$S_{m \angle i} = 180^{\circ}(20 - 2) = 3240^{\circ}$$

Nivel 3 (página 48) Unidad 2

Comunicación Matemática

31.

32.

Clave A

Clave D

Clave E

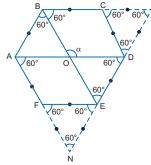
Clave E

33.
$$S_{m \le e} = 360^{\circ}$$

Clave D

C Razonamiento y demostración

34.



Del gráfico, para ABCDEF:
$$m\angle e = \frac{360^{\circ}}{6} = 60^{\circ}$$

Prolongamos \overline{BC} y \overline{ED} , se forma entonces el ΔBME equilátero.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle MBE = m \angle MEB = 60°

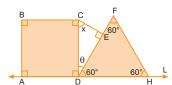
Análogamente se forma el AND equilátero.

$$60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = \alpha$$

 $\therefore \alpha = 120^{\circ}$

Clave B

35.



Por dato: los polígonos ABCD y DFH son regulares.

$$90^{\circ} + \theta + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 30^{\circ}$$

En el ⊾DEC:

$$x + \theta = 90^{\circ}$$

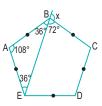
$$x + 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave A

Clave A

Clave C

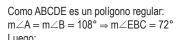
36.



Del gráfico:

$$m\angle A = m\angle i = \frac{180^{\circ}(5-2)}{5} = 108^{\circ}$$

En el ABE isósceles: $m\angle ABE = m\angle AEB = 36^{\circ}$

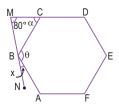


$$x + 72^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore x = 108^{\circ}$

Clave D

37.



Por dato: ABCDEF es un polígono regular.

Sea:
$$\alpha = m\angle e = \frac{360^{\circ}}{6} = 60^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 60^{\circ}$

Luego:

$$\theta = m\angle i = \frac{180^{\circ}(6-2)}{6} = 120^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow \theta = 120^{\circ}$

En el
$$\triangle$$
CMB:
 $\alpha + 80^{\circ} = \theta + x$
 $60^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 120^{\circ} + x$
 $140^{\circ} = 120^{\circ} + x$
 $\therefore x = 20^{\circ}$

Clave B

38.



Por dato: el polígono es regular.

$$\Rightarrow m \angle i = \frac{180^{\circ}(5-2)}{5} = 108^{\circ}$$

Del gráfico:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{m} \angle i = 2\alpha = 108^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 54^\circ \\ \text{m} \angle i = 2\theta = 108^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 54^\circ \end{array}$$

En el ∆AHE:

$$\alpha + \theta + y = 180^{\circ}$$

54° + 54° + y = 180° \Rightarrow y = 72°

Además: $m\angle e = x$

$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{5} = X \Rightarrow X = 72^{\circ}$$

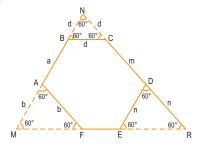
Piden:

$$x + y = 72^{\circ} + 72^{\circ}$$

$$x + y = 144^{\circ}$$

Clave D

Resolución de problemas



Por dato, el hexágono ABCDEF es equiángulo.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle e = $\frac{360^{\circ}}{6}$ = 60°

Luego, al prolongar los lados se forma el ΔMNR que resulta equilátero.

 \Rightarrow MN = NR

$$b + a + d = d + m + n$$

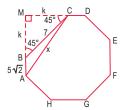
$$\Rightarrow$$
 a + b = m + n

Pero: a + b = 5 (dato)

$$m + n = 5$$

Clave E

40.



Por dato, el polígono ABCDEFGH es equiángulo.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle e = $\frac{360^{\circ}}{8}$ = 45°

En el BMC:
$$k\sqrt{2} = 7 \Rightarrow k = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

En el ⊾CMA, por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$x^2 = k^2 + (k + 5\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$x^2 = \left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5\sqrt{2}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{49}{2} + \left(\frac{17\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{2} + \frac{289}{2} = 169$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 169$$

Clave B

41.

n.° de lados	n.° de diagonales (D _T)
n	$\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$
n + 1	$\frac{(n+1)((n+1)-3)}{2}$

$$\frac{(n+1)(n-2)}{2} = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} + 2$$

$$(n + 1)(n - 2) = n(n - 3) + 4$$

$$n^{2} - n - 2 = n^{2} - 3n + 4$$
$$3n - n = 6$$

$$2n = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 n = 3

Por lo tanto, el polígono inicial tiene 3 lados.

42. Sea n: el número de lados del polígono regular. Por dato:

$$\begin{array}{c} m \angle i - m \angle e = \frac{m \angle c}{2} \\ \frac{180^{\circ}(n-2)}{n} - \frac{360^{\circ}}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{360^{\circ}}{n}\right) \\ 180^{\circ}(n-2) - 360^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \end{array}$$

$$180^{\circ}(n-2) = 540^{\circ}$$

 $n-2=3$
 $\Rightarrow n=5$

Por lo tanto, el polígono tiene 5 lados.

Clave C

43. Sea el número de lados del polígono regular: n Por dato:

$$\frac{m\angle i}{m\angle e} = 5 \Rightarrow m\angle i = 5m\angle e$$

Reemplazando:

$$\frac{180^{\circ} (n-2)}{n} = 5 \cdot \frac{360^{\circ}}{n}$$

$$180^{\circ}(n-2) = 1800^{\circ}$$

$$n - 2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 n = 12

Piden: n.° de diagonales (D_T)

$$D_T = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = \frac{12(12-3)}{2} = 54$$

Clave C

44. Sea n el número de lados del polígono regular.

Por dato:

$$(m\angle c)^2 = 9(m\angle i)$$

Entonces:
$$\left(\frac{360}{n}\right)^2 = 9 \cdot \frac{180(n-2)}{n}$$

Reduciendo: 80 = n(n-2)

$$10.8 = n(n-2)$$

$$10(10-2) = n(n-2)$$

 $\Rightarrow n = 10$

Piden: n.° de diagonales (D_T)

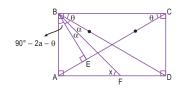
$$D_T = \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = \frac{10(10-3)}{2}$$

$$D_{\tau} = 35$$

Clave D

CUADRILÁTEROS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 50) Unidad 2



Del △BEC:

$$2\theta + 2\alpha = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\theta + \alpha = 45^{\circ}$$

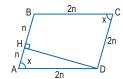
Del △BAF:

$$90^{\circ} - 2\alpha - \theta + \alpha + x = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha + \theta = x$$

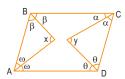
Reemplazamos:

2.



El triángulo AHD es notable de 30° y 60°.

3.



Dato: ABCD es un romboide.

$$2\beta + 2\omega = 180^{\circ}$$

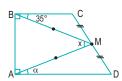
$$\beta + \omega = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 90^{\circ}$$

 $2\alpha + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$

$$2\alpha + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha + \theta = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow y = 90^{\circ}$$

Luego:
$$x + y = 180^{\circ}$$



Por propiedad:

$$\alpha = 35^{\circ}$$

Del gráfico:

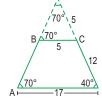
$$x = 35^{\circ} + 35^{\circ}$$

5. El △BEC es isósceles

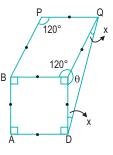
El △ADE es isósceles

$$AD = DC + CE = 5 + 12$$

 $AD = 17$



6.



$$90^{\circ} + 120^{\circ} + \theta = 360^{\circ}$$

 $\theta = 150^{\circ}$

$$2x + \theta = 180^{\circ}$$
$$2x + 150^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
$$2x = 30^{\circ}$$

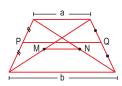
 $x = 15^{\circ}$

Clave B

7.

Clave B

Clave C



PQ - MN = 8

$$\frac{b+a}{2} - \frac{b-a}{2} = 8$$

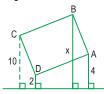
$$\frac{b+a-b+a}{2}=8$$

$$\frac{2a}{2} = 8$$

$$a = 8$$

Clave D

8. Según el enunciado:



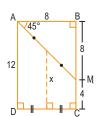
Por propiedad: 10 + 4 = x + 2

Clave B

9.

Clave A

Clave B

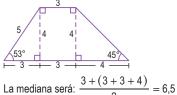


$$x = \frac{12 + 4}{2}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{16}{2}$$

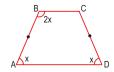
Clave D

Clave B 10. De la figura:



Clave A





El trapecio ABCD isósceles.

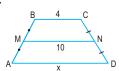
Entonces:

$$2x + x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $3x = 180^{\circ}$

 $x = 60^{\circ}$

12.



MN: mediana del trapecio.

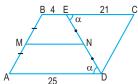
$$10 = \frac{x+4}{2}$$

$$x = 20 - 4$$

Clave E

Clave C

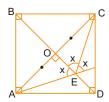
13.



 $\overline{\frac{\text{MN}}{\text{MN}}}$: mediana del trapecio $\overline{\text{MN}} = \frac{25+4}{2} = 14,5$

$$\overline{MN} = \frac{25+4}{2} = 14,5$$

14.



Trazamos la diagonal AC del cuadrado:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AO = OC

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle AEO = m \angle OEC

Del gráfico:

$$x + x + x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x = 60^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 60°

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 52) Unidad 2

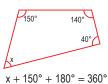
Comunicación matemática

1.

2.

3.

C Razonamiento y demostración



 $x = 360^{\circ} - 330^{\circ}$

$$x = 30^{\circ}$$

Clave A

5.

Clave C



 $x + 50^{\circ} + 3x + 150^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$ $4x = 160^{\circ}$

$$x = 40^{\circ}$$

Clave A

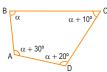
6.



 $12x = 360^{\circ}$ $x = 30^{\circ}$

Clave E





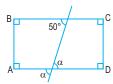
En el cuadrilátero ABCD:

$$\alpha + \alpha + 10^{\circ} + \alpha + 20^{\circ} + \alpha + 30^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

 $4\alpha + 60^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$
 $4\alpha = 300^{\circ}$

Clave C

8.



Por dato: ABCD es un rectángulo.

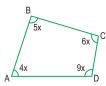
Entonces: AD // BC

Por ángulos alternos internos: $\alpha = 50^{\circ}$.

Clave C

9.

Clave C



En el cuadrilátero ABCD:

$$4x + 5x + 6x + 9x = 360^{\circ}$$

$$24x = 360^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 15°

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

10. Sea "a" la medida los ángulos iguales:

$$\Rightarrow a + a + a + 120^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$3a = 240^{\circ}$$

∴ a = 80°

11. Según dato:

Ángulo obtuso = 2 (suma de ángulos agudos)

Ángulo agudo =
$$\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Ångulo obtuso = 2(2 α) = 4 α
 $\Rightarrow \alpha + 4\alpha = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow 5\alpha = 180^{\circ}$

$$\Rightarrow 5\alpha = 160$$

 $\therefore \alpha = 36^{\circ}$

Clave B

Clave C

12. Sean las bases: **a** y **b** \Rightarrow a = 5x \wedge b = 8x.

Por dato: mediana = 26 m.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x + 8x}{2} = 26 \Rightarrow 13x = 52$$
$$\Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ m}$$

La base menor es:

a = 5x = 20 m

Clave E

13. Por propiedad:

Ángulo pedido =
$$\frac{100^{\circ} + 120^{\circ}}{2}$$

Por tanto:

Ángulo pedido =
$$\frac{220^{\circ}}{2}$$
 = 110°

Clave C

14. Los ángulos deben sumar 360°, entonces:

$$\frac{3}{4}x + x + \frac{2}{3}x + 3x - 20^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{9x + 12x + 8x + 36x - 240^{\circ}}{4x + 12x + 8x + 36x - 240^{\circ}} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$65x - 240^{\circ} = 4320^{\circ}$$

$$65x = 4560^{\circ}$$

$$x = 70,154^{\circ}$$

Luego:
$$m\angle A = 52,61^{\circ}$$

Clave A

15.

Por propiedad:

El ángulo menor es:

$$\frac{70^{\circ} + 80^{\circ}}{2} = 75^{\circ}$$

Entonces el ángulo mayor es:

$$180^{\circ} - 75^{\circ} = 105^{\circ}$$

Clave D

Nivel 2 (página 53) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

16.

17.

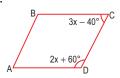
18.

Razonamiento y demostración

19.



20.

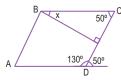


ABCD es un paralelogramo. Entonces:

$$3x - 40^{\circ} + 2x + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $5x = 160^{\circ}$
 $\therefore x = 32^{\circ}$

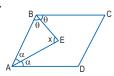
21.



Del gráfico:

$$x + 50^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
$$\therefore x = 40^{\circ}$$

22.



Del paralelogramo ABCD:

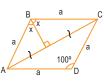
$$2\alpha + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$$

 $\alpha + \theta = 90^{\circ}$
Del $\triangle ABE$:

Del
$$\triangle ABE$$
:
 $x + \alpha + \theta = 180^{\circ}$

$$x + \alpha + \theta = 180^{\circ}$$
$$x + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
$$\therefore x = 90^{\circ}$$

23.



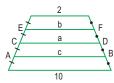
Del rombo ABCD:

$$2x = 100^{\circ}$$

Resolución de problemas

24.

Clave C



Por propiedad:

$$a = \frac{2+10}{2} \Rightarrow a = 6$$

$$b = \frac{2+a}{2} = \frac{2+(6)}{2} \Rightarrow b = 4$$
$$c = \frac{a+10}{2} = \frac{(6)+10}{2} \Rightarrow c = 8$$

Didon:

$$AB + CD + EF = c + a + b$$

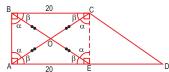
 $\Rightarrow AB + CD + EF = 8 + 6 + 4$
 $\therefore AB + CD + EF = 18$

Clave D

25.

Clave B

Clave C



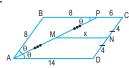
En el △ABC:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2\alpha + 2\beta = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ} \\ \text{Por dato: } \overline{\text{BC}} \ / / \overline{\text{AD}} \ \land \ \text{AC} = \text{BE} \end{array}$$

Entonces, el cuadrilátero ABCD resulta ser un rectángulo

Clave D

26.



Por dato: ABCD es un paralelogramo.

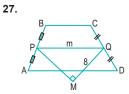
El △ABP resulta ser isósceles.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AB = BP = 8

Además x es la mediana del trapecio ABCD.

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6+14}{2} = 10$$

Clave C



Por dato: BC + AD = 20

Por propiedad:
$$m = \frac{BC + AD}{2} = \frac{20}{2}$$

Clave A

En el ⊾PMQ por el teorema de Pitágoras:

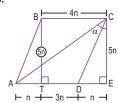
$$m^{2} = 8^{2} + (PM)^{2}$$
$$10^{2} = 8^{2} + (PM)^{2}$$
$$200^{2} = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow (PM)^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore PM = 6$$

Clave C

28.



 $\mathsf{BT} = \mathsf{5}(\mathsf{AT}) = \mathsf{5n}$

$$BC = 4(AT) = 4n$$

El △TBCE es un rectángulo:

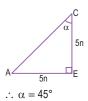
$$\Rightarrow$$
 BT = CE

El

BCDA es un paralelogramo:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 BC = AD

Luego del ⊾AEC tenemos:



Clave C

Nivel 3 (página 54) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

29.

30.

31.

C Razonamiento y demostración

32.

Clave E

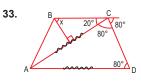
$$x = \alpha + \beta$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta + 70^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{210^{\circ}}{2} = 105^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore x = 105^{\circ}$$

Clave C

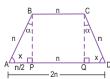


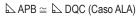
Del gráfico: x + 20° = 90°

 $x + 20^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $\therefore x = 70^{\circ}$

Clave C

34.





$$AP + QD = n$$

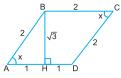
$$2AP = n$$
; pero $AP = QD$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AP = $\frac{n}{2}$ \Rightarrow \triangleright APB es notable (30° y 60°)

∴ x = 60°

Clave C

35.

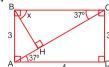


Dato: ABCD es un rombo. EI № BHA es notable (30°y 60°)

∴ x = 60°

Clave C

36.



$$\therefore x = 53^{\circ}$$

Clave A

Resolución de problemas

37. Sean las bases: a, b.

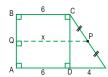
$$a - b = 22$$

 $a + b = 92 \times 2 = 184$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a = $\frac{184 + 22}{2}$ = 103 m

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{184 - 22}{2} = 81 \text{ m}$$

38. Según el enunciado:

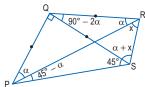


En el trapecio ABCE: QP es base media

$$\Rightarrow PQ = \frac{BC + AE}{2}$$

$$PQ = \frac{6+10}{2} = 8 \text{ m}$$

39.



En el \triangle SQR:

$$90^{\circ} - 2\alpha + \alpha + x + \alpha + x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $2x = 90^{\circ}$
 $\therefore x = 45^{\circ}$

Clave A

40. Sean las bases: a y (30 - a).

La mediana es:
$$\frac{a+30-a}{2} = 15$$

Una de las bases es: $\frac{15}{3} = 5$

Entonces la base mayor es:

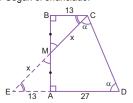
$$30 - 5 = 25$$

Clave C

Clave A

Clave B

41. Según el enunciado:



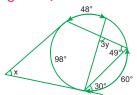
El
$$\triangle$$
CED es isósceles \Rightarrow EC = ED

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 13 + 27$$
$$x = 20$$

Clave E

CIRCUNFERENCIA

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 56) Unidad 2



Hallamos x:

$$x + 98^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $x = 82^{\circ}$

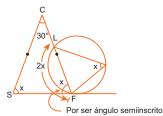
Hallamos y:

$$3y = \frac{48^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}}{2}$$
$$3y = 54^{\circ}$$
$$y = 18^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore x + y = 100^{\circ}$

Clave C

2. Piden: x Si: CS = CF



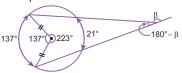
Del gráfico:

$$x + 30^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $2x = 150^{\circ}$
 $\therefore x = 75^{\circ}$

Clave A

3. Piden: β



Del gráfico:

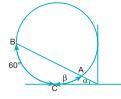
Por propiedad: (ángulo exterior)

180° − β =
$$\frac{137° - 21°}{2}$$

180° − β = 58°
∴β = 122°

Clave D

4. Piden: α



Dato: $\widehat{mBC} = 2\widehat{mAC}$

$$60^{\circ} = 2\beta$$

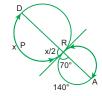
$$\Rightarrow \beta = 30^{\circ}$$

Por propiedad:

$$\alpha = \frac{60^{\circ} - \beta}{2} = \frac{60^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}}{2}$$

 $\therefore \alpha = 15^{\circ}$

5. Piden: $\widehat{DPR} = x$

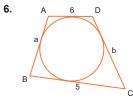


$$\frac{x}{2} + 70^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

 $\frac{x}{2} = 110^{\circ}$

∴ x = 220°

Clave C



Por el teorema de Pitot:

$$AB + CD = BC + AD$$

$$a + b = 6 + 5 = 11$$

Por lo tanto:

El perímetro es: a + b + 6 + 5 = 22

Clave C

7.

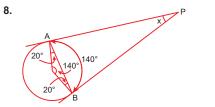
Por ser θ ángulo exterior en el \triangle DOC

$$\theta = \alpha + 2\alpha$$

$$\theta = 3\alpha$$

Clave B

Clave D

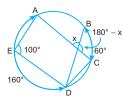


Por propiedad:

9.

$$140^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x = 40^{\circ}$$



Por ángulo interior:

$$180^{\circ} - x = \frac{160^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}}{2}$$

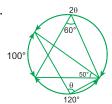
Clave C

$$180^{\circ} - x = 110^{\circ}$$

∴ $x = 70^{\circ}$

Clave A

10.



 $2\theta + 100^{\circ} + 120^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$

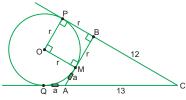
$$2\theta = 140^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore \theta = 70^{\circ}$

Clave D

11. Trazamos OP y OM perpendiculares a PC y a AB respectivamente

⇒ El △OPBM es un cuadrado de lado "r"



El \triangle ABC es un triángulo pitagórico

$$\Rightarrow$$
 si: BC = 12 y AB = 5 \Rightarrow AC = 13;

Luego por propiedad de la circunferencia:

$$PB = BM = r y MA = AQ = a \wedge$$

También: CP = CQ Reemplazando:

$$a + 13 = r + 12 \implies r - a = 1$$

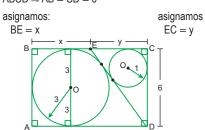
$$a + 13 = r + 12 \Rightarrow r - a = 1$$

Además AB = $5 \Rightarrow r + a = 5$

$$2r = 6 \rightarrow r - 3$$

Clave B

12. Vemos que el diámetro de la circunferencia mayor es igual al lado menor del rectángulo $\mathsf{ABCD} \Rightarrow \mathsf{AB} = \mathsf{CD} = \mathsf{6}$



En el 🗠 ECD aplicamos el teorema de Poncelet:

$$y + 6 = ED + 2$$

En el 🗅 ABED aplicamos el teorema de Pitot:

$$6 + ED = x + x + y$$

Sumamos ambas expresiones:

$$12 + y + ED = 2x + y + ED + 2$$

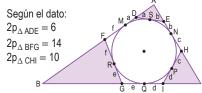
 $12 - 2(x + 1) \rightarrow x - 5$

$$12 = 2(x + 1) \Rightarrow x = 5$$

Clave B

13. Sabemos por propiedad que:

$$MD = DS = a$$
, $SE = EN = b$, $NM = HP = c$,
 $PI = IQ = d$, $QG = GR = e$ y $RF = FM = f$



Reemplazando y sumando tendremos:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2p_{\Delta ADE} = DA + a + b + AE = 6 \\ 2p_{\Delta BFG} = BF + f + e + BG = 14 \\ 2p_{\Delta CHI} = CH + c + d + CI = 10 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Sumamos las} \\ \text{tres expresiones} \\ \text{y asociamos} \\ \text{sus elementos}. \end{array}$$

$$(\underbrace{BF + f + a + AD}) + (\underbrace{BG + e + d + CI})$$

$$+ (\underbrace{CH + c + b + AE}) = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow AB + BC + CA = 30$$

Clave E

14. Trazamos los radios \overline{ON} y \overline{OP} , como $\overline{OM} \cong \overline{MN}$ y $\overline{OQ} \cong \overline{PQ}$, los triángulos OMN y OPQ son isósceles, además del $\triangle ONP (ON = OP)$

Por ángulo externo:

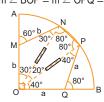
 \therefore 2p_{\triangle ABC} = 30

I.
$$2m \angle AON = 60^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow m \angle AON = m \angle ONM = 30^{\circ}$

II.
$$2m \angle BOP = 80^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow m \angle BOP = m \angle OPQ = 40^{\circ}$



Luego: $m \angle AOB = 30^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} + m \angle NOP$ Reemplazando: $90^{\circ} = 30^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} + m \angle NOP$ \Rightarrow m \angle NOP = 20°

Luego en el triángulo isósceles ONP (ON = OP y $m \angle ONP = m \angle OPN$)

$$2m\angle ONP + 20^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow m\angle ONP = 80^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow x = m\angle ONM + m\angle ONP$; reemplazando:

$$x = 30^{\circ} + 80^{\circ}$$

 $x = 110^{\circ}$ Clave C

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 58) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

- 1.
- 2.

Razonamiento y demostración



$$2x = 60^{\circ}$$
$$x = 30^{\circ}$$

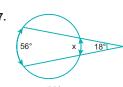
5.

$$2x = \frac{80^{\circ}}{2}$$
$$2x = 40^{\circ}$$
$$x = 20^{\circ}$$

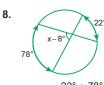


$$\beta = \frac{80^\circ + 40^\circ}{2}$$

$$\beta = 60^\circ$$

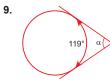


$$18^{\circ} = \frac{56^{\circ} - x}{2}$$
$$36^{\circ} = 56^{\circ} - x$$
$$x = 20^{\circ}$$



$$x - 8^{\circ} = \frac{22^{\circ} + 78}{2}$$

 $x - 8^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$
 $x = 58^{\circ}$

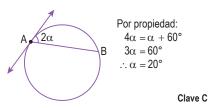


$$\alpha + 119^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

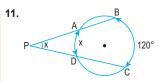
 $\alpha = 61^{\circ}$

Resolución de problemas

10. Piden: α Dato: $\widehat{\text{MAB}} = \alpha + 60^{\circ}$

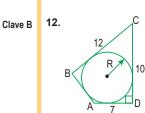


Clave E



Por ángulo exterior: $x = \frac{120^{\circ} - x}{2}$ $2x = 120^{\circ} - x$

∴ x = 40° Clave D



Por el teorema de Pitot: AB + 10 = 12 + 7AB + 10 = 19∴ AB = 9 Clave E

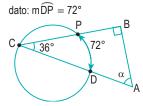
13. Piden α

Clave A

Clave B

Clave D

Clave D



$$m\angle C = \frac{\widehat{\mathsf{mPD}}}{2} = \frac{72^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$m\angle C = 36^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow m\angle C + m\angle A = 90^{\circ}$$

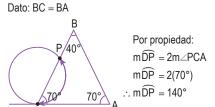
$$36 + \alpha = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 54^{\circ}$$

Clave E

Clave A

14. Piden: mDP



Nivel 2 (página 59) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

- 15.
- 16.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

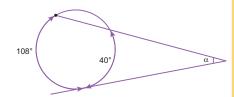
18. Piden: x



Por propiedad: $2x = 120^{\circ}$ ∴ x = 60°

Clave C





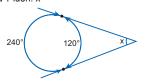
Por propiedad:

$$\alpha = \frac{108^\circ - 40^\circ}{2}$$

 $2\alpha = 68^{\circ}$ $\alpha = 34^{\circ}$

Clave D

20. Piden: x



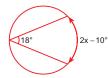
Por propiedad:

$$x = \frac{240^{\circ} - 120^{\circ}}{2}$$

∴ x = 60°

Clave D

21. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$2(18^{\circ}) = 2x - 10^{\circ}$$

 $36^{\circ} = 2x - 10$
 $46^{\circ} = 2x$

∴ x = 23°

Clave D

22. Piden: x



Por propiedad:

$$72^{\circ} = \frac{2x + 84^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$144^{\circ} = 2x + 84^{\circ}$$

$$144^{\circ} = 2x + 84^{\circ}$$

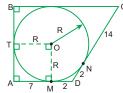
 $60^{\circ} = 2x$

∴ x = 30°

Clave C

C Resolución de problemas





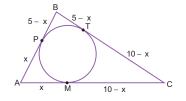
Del gráfico: AMOT resulta ser un cuadrado

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{OT} = \mathsf{MA}$$

$$\therefore R = 7$$

Clave E

24.



Por dato: BC = 8

Entonces:

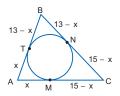
$$(5 - x) + (10 - x) = 8$$

 $15 - 2x = 8$
 $7 = 2x$

x = 3.5

Clave D

25.



Piden: AT = x

Por dato: BC = 14

Entonces:

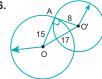
$$(13 - x) + (15 - x) = 14$$

 $28 - 2x = 14$

14 = 2x∴ x = 7

Clave C

26.



Por dato:

las circunferencias son ortogonales \Rightarrow m \angle OAO' = 90°

Por el teorema de Pitágoras: OO' = 17

Sea r: el inradio del № OAO'

Por el teorema de Poncelet:

$$17 + 2r = 15 + 8$$

$$2r = 6$$

 \therefore r = 3

Clave A

Nivel 3 (página 60) Unidad 2

Comunicación matemática

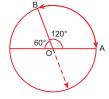
27.

28.

29.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

30. Piden: mAB Del gráfico:

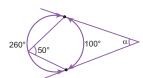


Por propiedad:

 $\therefore m\widehat{AB} = 120^{\circ}$

Clave E

31. Piden: α



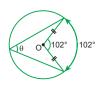
Por propiedad:

$$\alpha = \frac{260^{\circ} - 100^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 80^{\circ}$$

Clave E

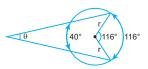
32. Piden: θ



Por propiedad:

Clave C

33. Piden: θ



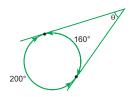
Por propiedad:

$$\theta = \frac{116^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}}{2}$$

 $\theta = 38^{\circ}$

Clave C

34. Piden: θ



Por propiedad:

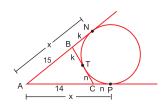
$$\theta = \frac{200^{\circ} - 160^{\circ}}{2}$$

 $\theta = 20^{\circ}$

Clave C

🗘 Resolución de problemas

35.



∴ x = 21

Por dato: k + n = 13 ...(1)

Del gráfico:

$$x = k + 15 \Rightarrow k = x - 15$$

$$x = n + 14 \Rightarrow n = x - 14$$

Reemplazando en (1):

$$(x - 15) + (x - 14) = 13$$

 $2x = 42$

Clave E





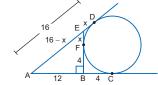
En el ⊾PMB: $\alpha + \theta = 90^{\circ}$

Del gráfico, el ∆PAD resulta ser isósceles.

Clave B

$$\Rightarrow$$
 HD = PH = 3

37.



En el ABE por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$12^{2} + (x + 4)^{2} = (16 - x)^{2}$$

$$144 + x^{2} + 8x + 16 = 256 - 32x + x^{2}$$

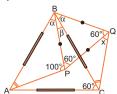
$$40x = 96$$

MARATÓN MATEMÁTICA (página 62)

x = 2.4

1. Asignamos los siguientes valores simbólicos:

$$m \angle CBQ = \alpha$$
$$m \angle CBP = \beta$$



Pero como el ABPQ es equilátero:

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 60^{\circ}$$

Luego m∠ABC =60° Porque AB = BC = AC $60^{\circ} = m \angle ABP + \beta$

 \Rightarrow m \angle ABP = α ; luego por inspección:

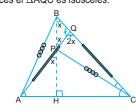
 $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle CBQ (Caso LAL)$

 \Rightarrow m \angle APB = m \angle CQB = 100°

Pero m \angle CQB = x + 60° = 100° \Rightarrow x = 40°

Clave C

2. Prolongamos AP hasta que interseca a BC en el punto Q, luego del dato $m\angle PAC = m\angle BCA$, entonces el AQC es isósceles.



$$\therefore \overline{AQ} \cong \overline{QC}$$
; luego:
 $x + m \angle PAC = 90^{\circ}$... (I)
 $\Rightarrow m \angle HBC + m \angle BCA = 90^{\circ}$

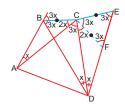
Pero: $m\angle PAC = m\angle BCA$ de (I): $m\angle HBC = x$

Luego como AQ , QC y AB ≈ PC; además como $m\angle QBP = m\angle QPB = x \Rightarrow BQ \cong QP$ $\therefore \triangle ABQ \cong \triangle CPQ$ (caso LLL) \therefore m \angle BQA = m \angle PQC = 2x

Luego: $2x + 2x = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 45^{\circ}$

Clave B

3. Construimos el \triangle CDE:



Tal que $\triangle CDE \cong \triangle CDB$ \Rightarrow m \angle CED = 3x

Luego trazamos \overline{CF} , tal que: $\overline{CF} = \overline{CE}$ \Rightarrow m \angle CED = m \angle CFE

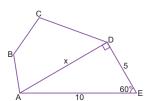
Luego decimos que $\Delta CFD \cong \Delta CBA$ (Caso LLA) ya que $m\angle CBD = m\angle CFD$

 $\therefore \ \text{m} \angle \text{DCF} = 2x \ \ \text{y} \ \ \text{m} \angle \text{BCD} = \text{m} \angle \text{EDC} = x;$ luego por ángulo externo:

 $5x + 4x = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 20^{\circ}$

Clave E

Sabemos que la suma de los ángulos internos de un pentágono es igual a 540°.



 $m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C + m\angle D + m\angle E = 540^{\circ}$ Pero del dato:

$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C + m\angle D = 480^{\circ}$$

Reemplazando en la expresión anterior $480^{\circ} + m\angle E = 540^{\circ}$

 \Rightarrow m \angle E = 60°

Por lo que el ⊾ADE es notable de 30° y 60°. ... La distancia de A hasta ED será la longitud del cateto AD: $\Rightarrow x = 5\sqrt{3}$

Clave E

5. Sabemos que el número de diagonales de un polígono convexo está dado por:

 $D_T = (n/2)(n-3)$, y el número de ángulos rectos a los que equivale la suma de los ángulos internos de un polígono convexo es igual a:

 $N_{\geq 90^{\circ}} = 2(n-2)$; ahora planteamos la siguiente

 D_T - 16 = $N_{\leq 90^\circ}$ - n; reemplazando con las expresiones anteriores:

(n/2)(n-3) - 16 = 2(n-2) - n

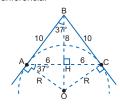
$$\frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{3n}{2} - 16 = n - 4$$
$$n^2 - 5n = 24;$$

Obtenemos una ecuación de 2.º grado: $n^2 - 5n - 24 = 0$; factorizamos $(n-8)(n+3) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 8$

Por lo tanto, el polígono es un octágono.

Clave A

6. El triángulo ABC es un triángulo isósceles (AB = BC = 10 cm), por lo tanto AB y BC son tangentes a la circunferencia que pasa por A y C justamente en estos puntos; por lo tanto $m\angle BAO = m\angle BCO = 90^{\circ}$, donde O es el centro de la circunferencia.



Luego el ⊾BHA es notable de 37° y 53°, entonces el AHO también lo es:

AH = 4k

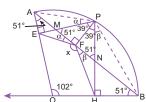
Pero AH = $4k = 6 \implies k = 3/2$ Reemplazando en AO = 5k = n

 \Rightarrow R = 5(3/2) \Rightarrow R = 15/2

Finalmente: $L_C = 2\pi(R) \Rightarrow L_C = 15\pi \text{ cm}$

Clave B

7.



Trazamos AP y PB, asignamos: $m\angle APE = \alpha \land m\angle BPM = \beta$; del gráfico:

 $m\angle AOB = 102^{\circ}$, luego el $\triangle AOB$ es isósceles $(OA = OB) \Rightarrow m \angle OAB = m \angle OBA = 51^{\circ}$

Luego en los triángulos rectángulos AEM y BHN. $m\angle AME = m\angle BNH = 51^{\circ}$

Vemos que el AMPN es isósceles v PF es su mediatriz \therefore m \angle EPF = m \angle HPF = 39°

Ahora los cuadriláteros AEFP y BHFP son inscriptibles:

$$\begin{split} \text{m} \angle \text{APE} &= \text{m} \angle \text{AFE} = \alpha \land \text{m} \angle \text{BPH} = \text{m} \angle \text{BFH} = \beta \\ \Rightarrow \text{m} \widehat{\text{AB}} &+ \text{m} \widehat{\text{APB}} = 360^{\circ} \\ \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta + 39^{\circ} + 39^{\circ}) + 102^{\circ} = 360^{\circ} \\ (\alpha + \beta) + 51^{\circ} + 78^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \\ \alpha + \beta = 51^{\circ} & \dots (I) \end{split}$$

Finalmente vemos que:

 $\alpha + \beta + x = 180^{\circ}$

Reemplazando de (I):

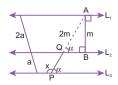
 $51^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 129^{\circ}$

Clave C

Unidad 3

PROPORCIONALIDAD

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 65) Unidad 3



Del dato:

$$PQ = AB = m$$

Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{2a}{a} = \frac{AQ}{PQ} = \frac{AQ}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
AQ = 2m

Entonces:

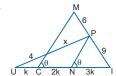
$$\alpha = 30^{\circ}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$x + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x + 30^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

2.



Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{NI}{CN} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow NI = 3k \wedge CN = 2k$$

Del dato:

UN = NI

$$UC + CN = NI$$

$$UC + 2k = 3k \Rightarrow UC = k$$

Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{k}{2k} = \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow x = 8$$

3. Por el teorema de la bisectriz interior:

$$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{x+6}{x+3}$$

Del dato:

$$2AB = 5AD \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{5}{2}$$
 ... (2) Igualando (1) y (2):

$$\frac{x+6}{x+2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 12 = 5x + 10 \Rightarrow 2 = 3x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{4}{a} = \frac{6}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{6}$$

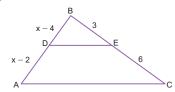
$$\frac{a}{2} = \frac{b}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{x+2} \qquad ...(2)$$

Igualando (1) y (2):

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{x+2} \Rightarrow 4x + 8 = 12$$

Clave E

5.



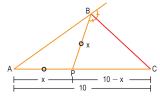
Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{x-4}{x-2} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$2x - 8 = x - 2$$

 $\therefore x = 6$

Clave C 6. De los datos:

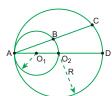


Por el teorema de la bisectriz

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{10 - x}{10}$$

Clave B

7. Del gráfico:



$$\mathsf{AO}_2 = \mathsf{O}_2\mathsf{D} = \mathsf{R}$$

Por teorema:

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AO_2}{O_2D} = \frac{R}{R}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = 1$$

Clave C

8. Por el teorema de la bisectriz interior: Clave E

$$\frac{12}{AP} = \frac{15}{PC} \Rightarrow \frac{PC}{AP} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ AP = 4k \ \land \ PC = 5k$$

Luego:

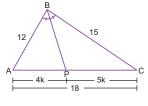
$$4k + 5k = 18$$

 $9k = 18$

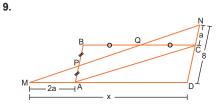
$$k = 2$$

:.
$$ab = (4k)(5k)$$

 $ab = (8)(10) \Rightarrow ab = 80$



Clave A

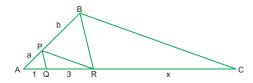


Del gráfico: \overline{PQ} // \overline{AC}

Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{8}{a} = \frac{x}{2a} \therefore x = 16$$

10. Por el teorema de Thales:



$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{3} \land \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{x}$$

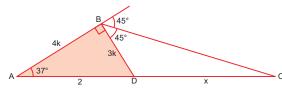
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\therefore x = 12$$

11. De los datos: m \angle ABD = 90°

EI № ABD es notable de 37° y 53°:

$$BD=3k\ \wedge\ AB=4k$$

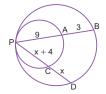


Por el teorema de la bisectriz exterior:
$$\frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{DC}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{3k}{4k} = \frac{x}{2+x}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{x}{2+x}$$

$$6 + 3x = 4x$$

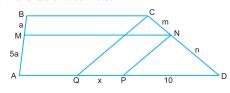
12. De los datos, se cumple:



$$\frac{x+4}{x} = \frac{9}{3}$$
$$x+4 = 3x$$
$$2x = 4$$

$$\cdot \quad \mathbf{y} = 2$$

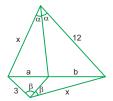
13. Por el teorema de Thales:



$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{a}{5a} \ \land \ \frac{n}{m} = \frac{10}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = \frac{x}{10}$$

Luego:
$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \therefore \quad x = 2$$

14. Por el teorema de la bisectriz interior:



$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{12}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{12} = \frac{a}{b} \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{3}{a} = \frac{x}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x} = \frac{a}{b} \qquad ...(2)$$

$$\frac{x}{12} = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

Clave D

Clave C PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 67) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

1.

2.

Clave D

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración



$$\frac{4a}{a} = \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow y = 8$$

$$x = y + 2 = 10$$

Clave B

5.

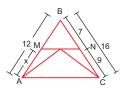
Clave E

Clave B



$$\frac{6}{x} = \frac{9}{10-x} \Rightarrow 20-2x = 3x$$

Clave A



$$\frac{12}{x} = \frac{16}{9} \Rightarrow 4x = 27$$

$$\therefore X = \frac{21}{4}$$

Clave D

7. Del gráfico:

$$\frac{15}{12} = \frac{3+x}{x}$$

$$15x = 36 + 12x$$

$$3x = 36$$

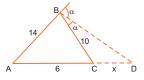
8. Del gráfico:
$$\frac{x+3}{8} = \frac{9}{x-3}$$

Resolviendo:

$$x^2 - 9 = 72 \Rightarrow x^2 = 81$$

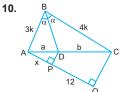
∴ x = 9

C Resolución de problemas



$$\frac{14}{10} = \frac{6+x}{x} \Rightarrow 7x = 30 + 5x$$

 $2x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 15$



$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3k}{4k} \wedge \frac{a}{b} = \frac{x}{12}$$

$$3k \qquad x$$

Clave E

Clave C

Clave D

...(1)

11. De la figura:

$$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \implies n = 3k; m = 4k$$

Además:

$$3k + 4k = 7 \Rightarrow k = 1$$

Luego:
$$n = 3$$
; $m = 4$

 $\therefore m - n = 1$

12. Del gráfico:

$$\frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR}$$

$$4(AC) = 3(PR) \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{3}{4} ...(2)$$

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} + \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

 $\therefore \frac{AB}{PQ} + \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{3}{2}$

Nivel 2 (página 68) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

13.

14.

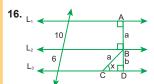
15.

Clave E

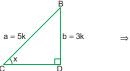
Clave D

Clave C

C Razonamiento y demostración



En el triángulo BCD:



$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 37°

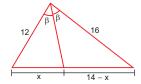
Clave C

17. Del gráfico:

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{4}{6}$$
$$6x = 4x +$$

Clave B

18. De la figura:



Por propiedad:

$$\frac{12}{x} = \frac{16}{14 - x}$$

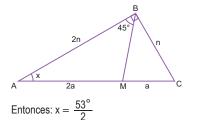
$$42 - 3x = 4x$$

$$42 = 7x \Rightarrow x = 6$$

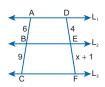
Clave C

Clave C

19. De la figura:



20.

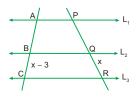


$$\frac{6}{9} = \frac{4}{x+1}$$

Clave C

C Resolución de problemas

21. En el gráfico:



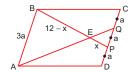
$$5AC = 3PR \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{AC}{PR} = \frac{x-3}{x} \implies \frac{x-3}{x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$5x - 15 = 3x \Rightarrow 2x = 15$$
 $\therefore x = 7,5$

Clave C

22. Del gráfico:



Entonces:

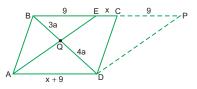
$$\frac{AB}{QP} = \frac{12 - x}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3a}{a} = \frac{12 - x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 12 - x \Rightarrow 4x = 12$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

Clave D

23. De acuerdo al enunciado:



Trazamos DP tal que DP // AE.

Entonces:

$$\frac{3a}{9} = \frac{4a}{x+9}$$

$$3x + 27 = 36$$
$$3x = 9$$

$$x = 3$$

24. Si: AR = $x \Rightarrow RC = 12 - x$

Por el teorema de la bisectriz:

$$\frac{10}{x} = \frac{5}{12 - x}$$

$$120 - 10x = 5x$$
$$120 = 15x \Rightarrow x = 8$$

Entonces:

$$AR = 8$$
; $RC = 4$

Luego:

 $AR \times RC = 8 \times 4 = 32$

Clave A

Nivel 3 (página 69) Unidad 3

25.

26.

27.

C Razonamiento y demostración

28. De la figura:

$$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{1} = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow x = 6$$

Clave A

29. De la figura:

$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{6}{5}$$
 \Rightarrow $x = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$

 $\therefore x = \frac{10}{3}$

Clave C

30.



$$\frac{5n}{2n} = \frac{\frac{5x}{4}}{6}$$

Clave A

31.



$$\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{3a}{5a}$$

$$\frac{12}{x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

x = 20

Clave B

32.



$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{2a}{3a}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3a}{4a}$$

$$x = 6$$

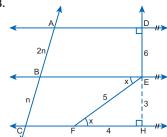
$$\frac{\sigma}{y} = \frac{\sigma}{4}$$

$$y - x = 2$$

Clave B

C Resolución de problemas

33.



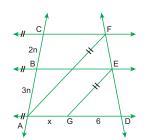
Por el teorema de Thales:
$$\frac{2n}{n} = \frac{6}{EH} \Rightarrow EH = 3$$

Por el teorema de Pitágoras: FH = 4 El EHF resulta ser notable de 37° y 53°: ∴ x = 37°

Clave C

Clave A

34.

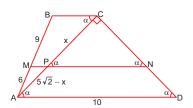


Por el teorema de Tales:

$$\frac{\text{FE}}{\text{ED}} = \frac{2n}{3n} \land \frac{\text{FE}}{\text{ED}} = \frac{x}{6}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

35.



Del gráfico:

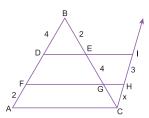
El ACD resulta ser notable de 45°. Entonces: $AC = CD = 5\sqrt{2}$

Por el teorema de Thales:

$$\frac{9}{6} = \frac{x}{5\sqrt{2} - x} \Rightarrow 45\sqrt{2} - 9x = 6x$$
$$45\sqrt{2} = 15x$$
$$\therefore x = 3\sqrt{2}$$

Clave D

36.



Por el teorema de Thales:

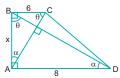
$$\frac{BD}{FA} = \frac{BE}{GC} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{GC} \Rightarrow GC = 1$$

Luego:

$$\frac{EG}{GC} = \frac{IH}{HC} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1} = \frac{3}{x}$$
$$\therefore x = \frac{3}{4}$$

SEMEJANZA DE TRIÁNGULOS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 71) Unidad 3



$$\Delta DAB \sim \Delta ABC$$

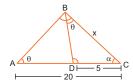
$$\frac{x}{8} = \frac{6}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 48$$

$$x = \sqrt{48}$$

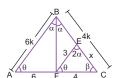
$$\therefore x = 4\sqrt{3}$$

2.



$$\frac{x}{20} = \frac{5}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 100$$

3.



Por el teorema de la bisectriz interior:

$$\frac{AB}{6} = \frac{BC}{4} \Rightarrow 4 . AB = 6.BC$$

$$AB = 6k$$

$$BC = 4k$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle FEC$$

$$\frac{6k}{4k} = \frac{3}{x}$$

4. De la figura: ΔBCA ~ ΔDCB

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DC}{BC}$$

Entonces: $\frac{x}{12} = \frac{9}{x}$

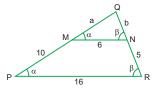
$$x^2 = 12 \cdot 9 \Rightarrow x^2 = 108 \Rightarrow x = 6\sqrt{3}$$

5. Se nota que: $\triangle RAS \sim \triangle BAC$

$$\frac{AR}{AB} = \frac{RS}{BC}$$

$$\frac{8}{11} = \frac{RS}{12} \Rightarrow RS = \frac{96}{11}$$

6. Según el enunciado:

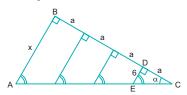


$$\Delta$$
PQR ~ Δ MQN: $\frac{a}{a+10} = \frac{b}{b+5} = \frac{6}{16}$

Resolviendo:
$$a = 6$$
; $b = 3$
Luego: $PQ + QR = 16 + 8 = 24$

Clave B

Clave E 7. De la figura:



Se nota que: \triangle ABC ~ \triangle EDC

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = \frac{4a}{a} \Rightarrow x = 24$$

Clave E

Clave B 8. Según el enunciado:



Se observa que:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{6} = \frac{x}{x+4} \Rightarrow 2x+8=6x$$

$$8 = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x-2$$

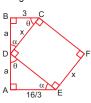
Luego: EP = x + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6

Clave D

Clave C

Clave C

9. Del gráfico:



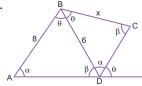
ΔDBC ~ ΔEAD

$$\frac{a}{16} = \frac{3}{a}$$

$$a^2=16 \Rightarrow a=4$$

El ΔDBC es notable: \Rightarrow x = 5

Clave B Clave A

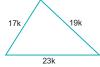


 $\Delta ABD \sim \Delta DBC$

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{x}{6}$$

x = 4.5

11.

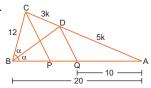


Dato:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{53} & \text{53} \\
 & 17k + 19k + 23k & = 177 \\
 & 59k & = 177 \\
 & k & = 3
 \end{array}$$

 \Rightarrow El menor lado es: 17(3) = 51

12.



Por teorema de la bisectriz interior:

$$\frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AD} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{CD} = \frac{20}{AD} \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\triangle AQD \sim \triangle APC: \frac{AQ}{AP} = \frac{AD}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{AP} = \frac{5}{8} \therefore AP = 16$$

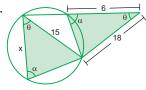
13.



A; E; C y D forman un haz armónico:

$$\frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{AD}{CD} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+5}{3}$$
$$x = 10$$

14.



Triángulos sombreados semejantes, luego:

Nivel 1 (página 73) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

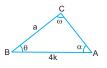
PRACTIQUEMOS

3.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

Clave B

Clave E





$$3a = 4 \times 12$$

 $a = 16$

5.

6.

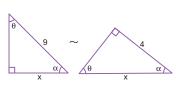




$$\frac{x}{8} = \frac{4}{2x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 16$$

Clave E

Clave C



$$\frac{x}{9} = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$x \cdot x = 9$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

Clave B 7. De los triángulos semejantes:

$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{x}{12} \Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

Clave A

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

8. De la figura: $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle QCP$

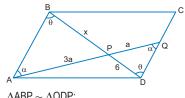
$$\frac{6}{x} = \frac{10}{24+6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \times 30}{10}$$

$$\therefore x = 18$$

Clave E

Clave D 9.

Clave E

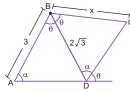


 $\Delta ABP \sim \Delta QDP$:

$$\frac{x}{6} = \frac{3a}{a}$$

x = 18

Clave D



Del gráfico: $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle DBC$

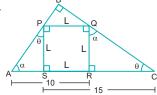
$$\frac{BD}{x} = \frac{3}{BD}; BD = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{-x}{x} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

Clave D

11.



Del gráfico: $\triangle ASP \sim \triangle QRC$

$$\frac{L}{RC} = \frac{AS}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{15 - L} = \frac{10 - L}{L}$$

$$L^{2} = (15 - L)(10 - L)$$

$$L^{2} = 150 - 25L + L^{2}$$

L = 6

Nivel 2 (página 74) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

12.

13.

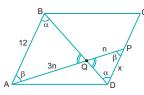
14.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

15. Se nota que: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PBQ$

$$\frac{20}{PQ} = \frac{8}{2} \Rightarrow PQ = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

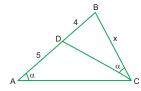
16. De la figura:



$$\Delta DQP \sim \Delta BQA$$
:

$$\frac{x}{12} = \frac{n}{3n} \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{12n}{3n} = 4$$

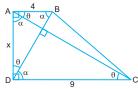
17. De la figura:



 \triangle ABC ~ \triangle CBD:

$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{9}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

18. Del gráfico:



 $\Delta ADC \sim \Delta BAD$:

$$\frac{x}{9} = \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 36$$

∴ x = 6

19. Se observa que:

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PBQ$$
:
 $\frac{X}{7} = \frac{4}{14} \Rightarrow X = \frac{7 \cdot 4}{14} = 2$



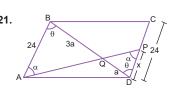
$$108 - 9x = 7x$$

$$108 = 16x$$

$$\frac{27}{1} = x$$

Clave A 21.

Clave A



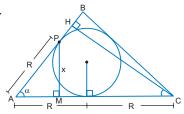
 $\triangle ABQ \sim \triangle PDQ$:

$$\frac{24}{3a} = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$24 = 3x$$

Clave B

22.



 \triangle AMP $\sim \triangle$ AHC:

$$\frac{x}{R} = \frac{8}{2R}$$

Clave A

Nivel 3 (página 75) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

23.

Clave C

Clave B

Clave B

Clave D

Clave C

24.

25.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

26. Por propiedad:

$$x^2 = 4 \cdot 12 \Rightarrow x^2 = 48$$

 $\therefore x = 4\sqrt{3}$

Clave C

27. Se nota que:

$$\Delta APQ \sim \Delta RSC$$

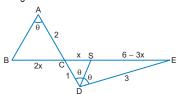
$$\frac{QP}{SC} = \frac{AP}{RS} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x}{9} = \frac{16}{x}$$

$$x^2 = 9 . 16$$

$$\therefore x = 3 . 4 = 12$$

Clave C

28. Del gráfico:

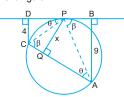


 $\Delta BCA \sim \Delta DCS$

$$\frac{AC}{CS} = \frac{2}{1}$$

En
$$\triangle$$
CDE (prop. de la bisectriz):
$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{6 - 3x}{3} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

29. De la figura:



$$\Delta CQP \sim \Delta PBA: \frac{x}{9} = \frac{CP}{PA}$$

$$\Delta CDP \sim \Delta PQA: \frac{4}{x} = \frac{CP}{PA}$$

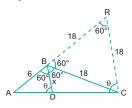
$$x^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

30. Según el enunciado:

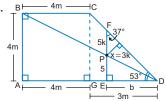


Se construye exteriormente el Δ BRC (equilátero):

$$\Delta \mathsf{ABD} \sim \Delta \mathsf{ARC}$$

$$\frac{x}{18} = \frac{6}{6+18} \Rightarrow x = \frac{18 \times 6}{24}$$
$$\therefore x = 4,5$$

Clave A



$$\Delta PED \sim \Delta BAD$$
:
 $\frac{b}{7} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow b = \frac{35}{4}$

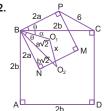
En el
$$\triangle$$
FED:

$$\frac{5k+5}{b} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3k = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 4$$

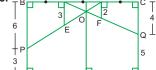
Clave E

32.

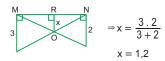


$$\Delta BO_1O_2 \sim \Delta BPC$$
 :

$$\frac{x}{a\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6}{2a} \implies x = 3\sqrt{2}$$



Del gráfico tenemos:

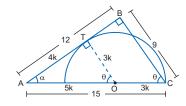


$$OH = CD - RO = 9 - 1,2 = 7,8$$

∴ $OH = 7,8 \text{ m}$

Clave D

34.



Del gráfico: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ATO$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 8k = 15

$$k = \frac{15}{8}$$

Luego:

Clave C

$$TB = 12 - 4k$$

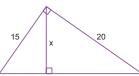
$$TB = 12 - 4\left(\frac{15}{8}\right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

∴ TB = 4,5

Clave E

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 77) Unidad 3



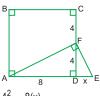
Por propiedad:

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{15^2} + \frac{1}{20^2} = \frac{20^2 + 15^2}{15^2 \cdot 20^2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{15^2.20^2}{400 + 225} = \frac{15^2.20^2}{625}$$

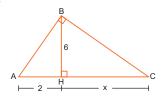
$$x = \frac{15 \cdot 20}{25}$$

2.



$$4^2 = 8(x)$$
$$x = 2$$

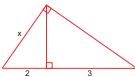
3.



$$6^2 = 2(x)$$

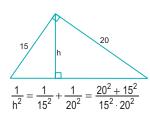
 $36 = 2x$

4.



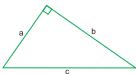
En el gráfico, se cumple: $x^2 = 2(2 + 3) = 10$ $\therefore x = \sqrt{10}$

$$x^2 = 2(2+3) = 10$$



$$\frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{625}{15^2 \cdot 20^2} \Rightarrow h^2 = \frac{15^2 \cdot 20^2}{625}$$
$$h = \sqrt{\frac{15^2 \cdot 20^2}{625}} = \frac{15 \cdot 20}{25}$$
$$h = 12$$

6.



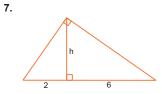
Datos: $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 200$ $c^2 + c^2 = 200$ $c^2 = 100$ $c^2 = 100$ ∴ c = 10

Clave D

Clave E

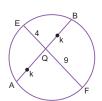
Clave D

Clave B



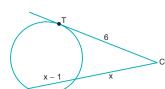
 $h^2 = 2.6$ $h^2 = 12$ \therefore h = 2 $\sqrt{3}$

8.



Por el teorema de las cuerdas: $k^2=4\ .\ 9\Rightarrow k=6$

9.



Por el teorema de la tangente:

$$6^2 = x(2x - 1)$$

 $36 = 2x^2 - x \Rightarrow 0 = 2x^2 - x - 36$
 $2x$
 -9
 4

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 9$$

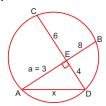
$$\therefore x = 4,5$$

Clave A

Clave A

Clave B

Clave C



Por el teorema de las cuerdas:

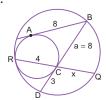
$$6.4 = a.8$$

$$24 = 8 \cdot a \Rightarrow a = 3$$

En el AED:

$$x^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

11.

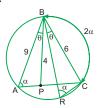


AB = BC = 8

Por el teorema de las cuerdas:

$$4 \cdot x = 3 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow 4x = 24$$

12.



Como $\overline{\mbox{BP}}$ y $\overline{\mbox{BR}}$ son segmentos isogonales:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle ABP = m \angle RBC = θ

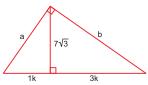
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle RBC$

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{9}{BR}$$

$$6BR = 54$$

$$BR = 13,5$$

13.



Por propiedad:

$$(7\sqrt{3})^2 = k(3k)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 7 = k

Luego:

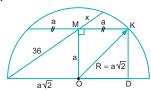
$$a^2 = (4k)(k) = 4k^2 = 196 \Rightarrow a = 14$$

 $b^2 = (4k)(3k) = 12k^2 = 588 \Rightarrow b = 14\sqrt{3}$

$$b^2 = (4k)(3k) = 12k^2 = 588 \Rightarrow b = 14\sqrt{3}$$

.: El menor cateto es: 14

14.



Por Pitágoras:

$$(36)^2 = (a\sqrt{2})^2 + a^2$$

 $1296 = 3a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 432$

$$1296 = 3a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 432$$

Por el teorema de las cuerdas:

$$a^2 = 36x$$

$$432 = 36x$$

Clave A

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 79) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

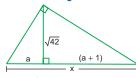
Clave E

Clave B

2.

3.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración



$$(\sqrt{42})^2 = (a+1) a$$

$$42 = a^2 + a^2$$

$$a^2 + a - 42 = 0$$

$$a = 6 \lor a = -7$$

Piden x:

$$x = a + a + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 13

Clave C



Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

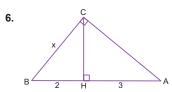
$$(18 - x)^2 = (9 - x)^2 + (16 - x)^2$$

$$324 - 36x = 337 - 50x + x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 14x + 13$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

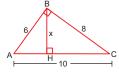
Clave B



$$x^2 = 2(5)$$

$$x = \sqrt{10}$$

Clave A



$$10(x) = 6(8)$$

 $x = 4.8$



Por el teorema de las cuerdas:

$$(n + 2)(n) = 3.5$$

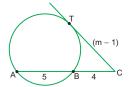
$$(n+2)n=3(3+2) \Rightarrow n=3$$

Piden:

$$n + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\therefore$$
 n + 1 = 4

9.



Por el teorema de la tangente:

$$(m-1)^2 = (9)(4) = 36$$

$$m - 1 = 6$$

🗘 Resolución de problemas

10. Piden: menor lado

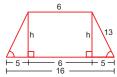


Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$4a^{2} + a^{2} = (2\sqrt{5})^{2}$$
$$5a^{2} = 4 \cdot 5$$
$$a = 2$$

Por lo tanto: el menor lado es: a = 2

11. Piden: altura del trapecio

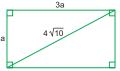


Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$h^{2} + 5^{2} = 13^{2}$$

 $h^{2} = 144$
 $\therefore h = 12$

12. Piden: perímetro



Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$a^2 + 9a^2 = 16 \cdot 10$$

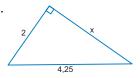
$$10a^2 = 16.10$$

Por lo tanto:

Perímetro = 8(a) = 32

Clave E

13.



Clave B

Clave E

$$x^2 + 2^2 = \left(\frac{17}{4}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 + 4 = \frac{289}{16}$$

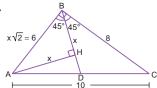
$$x^2 = \frac{225}{16}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{15}{4} = 3,75$$

Clave D

14.

Clave A



Del gráfico:

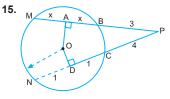
$$x\sqrt{2}=6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 3\sqrt{2}$$

Clave D

Clave A



Por el teorema de la secantes:

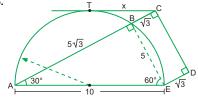
$$(2x + 3)(3) = (6)(4)$$

$$2x + 3 = 8$$
$$2x = 5$$

$$2x = 5$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{2}$$

Clave E



El № ABE es notable de 30° y 60°.

Entonces: BE = $5 \land AB = 5\sqrt{3}$

Por el teorema de la tangente:

$$x^2 = (6\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})$$

$$x^2 = 6 \cdot 3 = 18$$

 $\therefore x = 3\sqrt{2}$

Clave B

Nivel 2 (página 80) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

17.

18.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

19. Piden: x

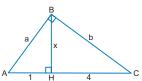


Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$x^2 + 20^2 = 25^2$$

$$x^2 = 225$$

20.

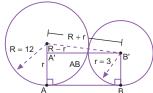


$$a_{a}^{2} = 1.5$$

$$b^2 = 4.5$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

21.



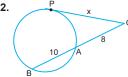
$$(A'B')^2 = (R + r)^2 - (R - r)^2$$

$$(A'B')^2 = 4Rr$$

Del gráfico: A'B' = AB

$$\therefore AB = 2\sqrt{Rr} = 2\sqrt{12(3)} = 12$$

22.



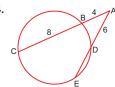
 $x^2 = 8(18)$ x = 12

23.



AP(16) = 8(4)AP = 2

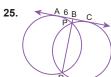
24.



$$4(12) = 6(6 + ED)$$

$$8 = 6 + ED$$

$$ED = 2$$



$$6^2 = (BP)(BD)$$

Clave C

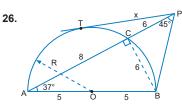
Clave B

Clave A

$$(BC)^2 = (BP)(BD)$$

$$\Rightarrow (BC)^2 = 6^2$$

BC = 6



Por dato: $R = 5 \Rightarrow AB = 10$

El № ACB es notable de 37° y 53°:

 $\Rightarrow CB = 6 \land AC = 8$

EI PCB es notable de 45°.

 \Rightarrow CB = CP = 6

Por el teorema de la tangente:

$$x^2 = (8 + 6)(6) = 14.6$$

$$x^2 = 4 \cdot 21$$

∴ $x = 2\sqrt{21}$

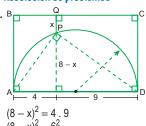
Resolución de problemas

Clave E

Clave D

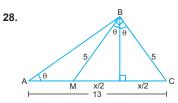
Clave D

Clave C



 $(8-x)^2 = 4 \cdot 9$ $(8-x)^2 = 6^2$ x = 2

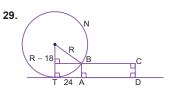
Clave D



Por propiedad:

$$5^{2} = \frac{x}{2}(13)$$
$$x = \frac{50}{12}$$

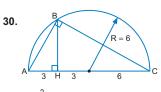
Clave E



$$(R - 18)^2 + 24^2 = R^2$$
$$36R = 900$$

R = 25

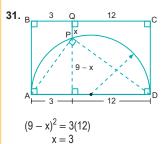
Clave D



$$(AB)^2 = 3(12)$$

AB = 6 m

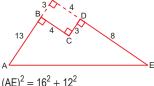
Clave C



Clave C

Clave D



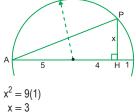


$$(AE)^2 = 16^2 + 12^2$$

 $(AE)^2 = (20)^2$
 $AE = 20$

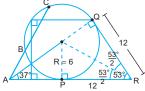
Clave D

33.



Clave C

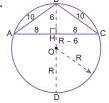
34.



AP = 4(2) = 8 $(AB)(AC) = (AP)^2$ \therefore (AB)(AC) = 64

Clave B

35.



En el AHB por el teorema de Pitágoras: BH = 6 Por el teorema de las cuerdas:

(AH)(HC) = (BH)(HD)
(8)(8) = (6)(2R - 6)

$$\frac{32}{3}$$
 = 2R - 6
⇒ 2R = $\frac{50}{3}$
∴ R = $\frac{25}{3}$

Clave C

Nivel 3 (página 82) Unidad 3

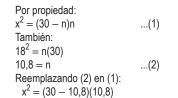
Comunicación matemática

37.

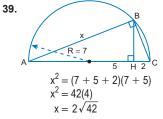
🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

18





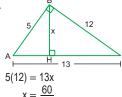
x = 14,4



Clave B

Clave B

40.

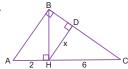


Por el teorema de Pitágoras: BC = 12

$$x = \frac{60}{13}$$

Clave A

41.

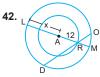


En el ⊿ABC:

 $(BH)^2 = 2(6)$ $(BH)^2 = 12$ En el ⊿ BHC:

 $(BH)^2$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$
$$x = 3 \text{ m}$$

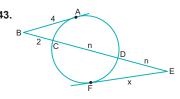


(LR)(RM) = DR(RO)(x + 12)(x - 12) = DR(RO)

$$x^{2} - 12^{2} = 25$$

 $x^{2} = 169$
 $x = 13$

Clave C



Por el teorema de la tangente:

$$4^2 = (n + 2)(2)$$

8 = n + 2

$$8 = n +$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 n = 6

Por el teorema de la tangente:

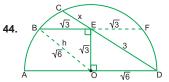
$$x_2^2 = (2n)(n)$$

$$x^2 = 2n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = n\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 6\sqrt{2}$$

Clave B



En el $\triangle BEO$: BO = $(\sqrt{3})$ $\sqrt{2}$ = $\sqrt{6}$

BE
$$\perp$$
 OE \Rightarrow EF = BE = $\sqrt{3}$

En el ⊿ EOD:

$$(ED)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2$$

 $\Rightarrow ED = 3$

Por el teorema de cuerdas:

$$3(x) = (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})$$
$$\therefore x = 1$$

Clave B

🗘 Resolución de problemas

45.

Por propiedad:

$$(3a)^2 = a(2a + 7)$$

$$9a^2 = a(2a + 7)$$

$$9a = 2a + 7$$

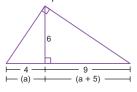
$$7a = 7 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

Por lo tanto:

La longitud del cuadrado es: 3a = 3

Clave D

46. Piden: la hipotenusa



Por propiedad:

$$6^2 = (a + 5)a$$

$$0 = a^2 + 5a - 36$$

$$a \times -4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a & \nearrow & -4 \\ a - 4 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$-4=0$$
 \vee $a=4$ \vee

a = -9(no cumple)

a + 9 = 0

Por lo tanto:

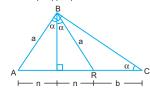
La longitud de la hipotenusa es:

2a + 5 = 13

Clave D

47. Piden: AB

Dato: (AR)(AC) = 200



Del gráfico:

$$(AR)(AC) = 200 = 2n(2n + b)$$

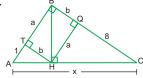
 $\Rightarrow 100 = n(2n + b) ...(1)$

Por propiedad:

$$a^2 = n(2n + b)$$
 ...(2)

$$a^2 = 100$$

48.



En el ∆AHB:

$$b^2 = a \cdot 1 = a$$
 ...(1)

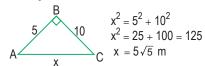
En el ∆BHC:

$$a^2 = 8b$$
 ...(2)

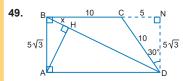
Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$b=2$$
 \wedge $a=4$

Por Pitágoras:



Clave D



En el & BND por el teorema de Pitágoras: $(BD)^2 = (15)^2 + (5\sqrt{3})^2 \Rightarrow BD = 10\sqrt{3}$

Luego en el k BAD:

$$(AB)^2 = (BH)(BD)$$

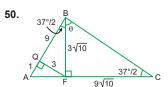
$$(5\sqrt{3})^2 = (x)(10\sqrt{3})$$

$$5\sqrt{3} = 2x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Clave C

Clave B



$$\Rightarrow$$
 QF = 3

En el & BQF por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(BF)^2 = 9^2 + 3^2 = 90$$

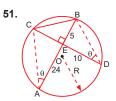
$$\Rightarrow$$
 BF = $3\sqrt{10}$

Luego los triángulos rectángulos BQF y BFC resultan ser notables de 37°/2.

$$m \angle ABC = \frac{37^\circ}{2} + \theta = \frac{37^\circ}{2} + (90^\circ - \frac{37^\circ}{2})$$

∴ m
$$\angle$$
 ABC = 90°

Clave E



Por el teorema de cuerdas:

$$(CE)(10) = (24)(5)$$

 $CE = 12$

En el 🗠 CEB por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(BC)^2 = (CE)^2 + (BE)^2 = 12^2 + 5^2$$

$$(BC)^2 = 169$$

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN TRIÁNGULOS OBLICUÁNGULOS

Clave A

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 84) Unidad 3

1. Por el teorema de Stewart:

$$x^{2}(30) = 25^{2}(20) + 35^{2}(10) - 20(10)30$$

 $30x^{2} = 18750$
 $x^{2} = 625$
 $\therefore x = 25$

2. Semiperimetro: $\frac{13+14+15}{2}=21$

Por el teorema de Herón:

$$h = \frac{2}{14} \sqrt{21(21-13)(21-14)(21-15)}$$

$$\therefore h = \left(\frac{2}{14}\right)(3)(7)(4) = 12$$

3. Por teorema de Euclides:

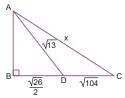
$$8^{2} = 5^{2} + 10^{2} - 2(10)m$$

$$20m = 25 + 100 - 64$$

$$20m = 61$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{61}{20} = 3,05$$

4. De la figura:



Por el 2.° teorema de Euclides:

$$x^{2} = (\sqrt{13})^{2} + (\sqrt{104})^{2} + 2\sqrt{104}\left(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$x^{2} = 13 + 104 + 52$$

$$x^{2} = 169$$
∴ x = 13

5. Por el teorema de la mediana:

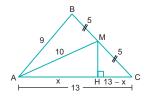
$$x^{2} + 9^{2} = 2(10^{2}) + \frac{8^{2}}{2}$$

$$x^{2} + 81 = 200 + 32$$

$$x^{2} = 151$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{151}$$

6. Del enunciado:



Hallamos la mediana AM:

$$9^{2} + 13^{2} = 2AM^{2} + \frac{10^{2}}{2}$$

$$81 + 169 = 2AM^{2} + 50$$

$$\Rightarrow AM^{2} = 100$$

$$AM = 10$$

Por el teorema de Euclides en el \triangle AMC:

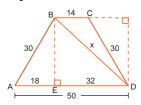
$$5^{2} = 10^{2} + 13^{2} - 2(13)x$$

$$25 = 100 + 169 - 26x$$

$$⇒ 26x = 244$$

$$∴ x = \frac{122}{13}$$

Clave D 7. Según el enunciado:



Por el teorema de Euclides:

$$x^{2} = 30^{2} + 50^{2} - 2(18)50$$

$$x^{2} = 900 + 2500 - 1800$$

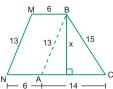
$$x^{2} = 1600$$

$$x = 40$$

Clave B

Clave B

8. De la figura:



En el ∆ABC:

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{14} \sqrt{21(7)(8)(6)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12$$

Clave C

Clave D

9. Teorema de Herón: Clave D

$$x = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{18(18-9)(18-17)(18-10)}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{18(9)(1)(8)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

Clave A

Clave A 10.

Teorema de Euclides:

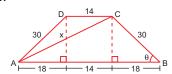
$$14^{2} = 13^{2} + 15^{2} - 2(15)x$$

$$196 = 169 + 225 - 30x$$

$$30x = 198$$

$$x = 6,6$$

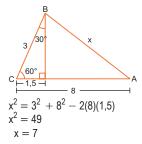
Clave C



En el
$$\triangle$$
ACB:
 $x^2 = 30^2 + 50^2 - 2(50)(18)$
 $x^2 = 1600$
 $x = 40$

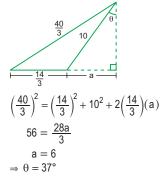
Clave A

12.



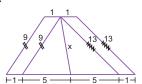
Clave E

13.



Clave A

14.



Teorema de la mediana: $9^2 + 13^2 = 2x^2 + 2(5^2)$ $200 = 2x^2$ $100 = x^2$ x = 10

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 86) Unidad 3

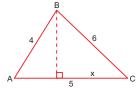
Comunicación matemática

1.

2.

3.

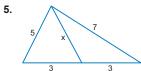
🗘 Razonamiento y demostración



Por el teorema de Euclides:

$$4^2 = 6^2 + 5^2 - 2(5)x$$
$$10x = 36 + 25 - 16$$

 $10x = 45 \Rightarrow x = 4.5$

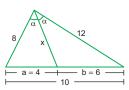


$$5^{2} + 7^{2} = 2x^{2} + 2(3^{2})$$

$$56 = 2x^{2}$$

$$28 = x^{2}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{7}$$



$$a + b = 10$$
 ...(1) $\frac{8}{a} = \frac{12}{b}$ $a = \frac{2b}{3}$...(2)

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$\frac{20}{3} + b = 10$$

$$\frac{5b}{3} = 10 \Rightarrow b = 6$$

$$\therefore b = 6 \land a = 4$$

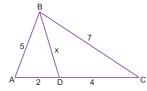
Del teorema de la bisectriz interior:

$$x^{2} = 8(12) - 4(6)$$

 $x^{2} = 96 - 24$
 $x^{2} = 72$
 $x = 6\sqrt{2}$

7.

Clave C



En el Δ ABC por el teorema de Stewart:

$$5^{2}(4) + 7^{2}(2) = x^{2}(6) + 6(2)4$$

 $198 = 6x^{2} + 48$

 $150 = 6x^2$

 $x^2 = 25$ ∴ x = 5

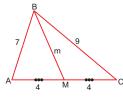
Clave C

Resolución de problemas

Clave D

Clave B

Clave D

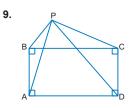


Por el teorema de la mediana:

⇒
$$7^2 + 9^2 = 2(m)^2 + \frac{8^2}{2}$$

 $130 = 2m^2 + 32$
 $m^2 = 49$
∴ $m = 7$

Clave D

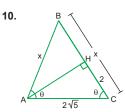


Por dato: $PA^2 + PC^2 = 8$ Por el teorema de Marlen (2.° caso):

$$PB^{2} + PD^{2} = PA^{2} + PC^{2}$$

 $\therefore PB^{2} + PD^{2} = 8$

Clave C

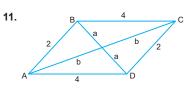


En el Δ ACB, por el primer teorema de Euclides:

$$x^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2 + x^2 - 2(x)(2)$$

4x = 20
∴ x = 5

Clave C



Teorema de la mediana en el ΔDAB :

$$2^{2} + 4^{2} = 2a^{2} + 2b^{2}$$

$$20 = 2a^{2} + 2b^{2}$$

$$40 = (2a)^{2} + (2b)^{2}$$

$$\therefore (BD)^{2} + (AC)^{2} = 40$$

Nivel 2 (página 87) Unidad 3

Comunicación matemática

12.

13.

Razonamiento y demostración

14. Por el teorema de la mediana:

$$(AB)^{2} + (BC)^{2} = 2(BM)^{2} + \frac{(AC)^{2}}{2}$$

$$8^{2} + 12^{2} = 2x^{2} + \frac{6^{2}}{2}$$

$$208 = 2x^{2} + 18 \Rightarrow x^{2} = 95$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{95}$$

Clave C

15. Por el teorema de Stewart:

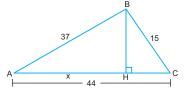
(BF)²(AC) = (AB)²(FC) + (BC)²(AF) – (AF)(FC)(AC)

$$x^{2}(6) = 5^{2}(2) + 7^{2}(4) - 4(2)6$$

 $6x^{2} = 50 + 196 - 48$
 $6x^{2} = 198 \Rightarrow x^{2} = 33$
 $\therefore x = \sqrt{33}$

Clave E

16. De la figura:



Por el teorema de Euclides:

$$15^2 = 37^2 + 44^2 - 2(44)x$$

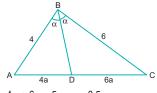
$$88x = 1369 + 1936 - 225$$

88x = 3080

∴ x = 35

Clave E

17. De la figura:



 $4a + 6a = 5 \Rightarrow a = 0.5$

$$\therefore \mathsf{AD} = 2 \ \land \ \mathsf{DC} = 3$$

Por el teorema de la bisectriz:

$$(BD)^2 = 4(6) - 2(3)$$

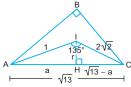
$$(BD)^2 = 24 - 6$$

$$BD = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

Clave D

Resolución de problemas

18.



$$AC^{2} = (2\sqrt{2})^{2} + 1^{2} - 2(2\sqrt{2})\cos 135^{\circ}$$

$$AC^{2} = 9 + 4$$

$$AC = \sqrt{13}$$

$$1 - a^{2} = (2\sqrt{2})^{2} - (\sqrt{13} - a)^{2}$$
$$1 - a^{2} = 8 - 13 - a^{2} + 2\sqrt{13} a$$

$$6 = 2\sqrt{13} a$$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = a$$

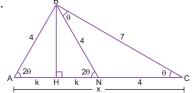
$$r^2 + a^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

Clave C

19.



Teorema de Euclides en el Δ BNC:

$$\Rightarrow 7^2 = 4^2 + 4^2 + 2(4)(k)$$

$$\frac{17}{4} = 2k$$

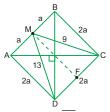
$$x = 4 + 2k$$

$$x = 4 + \frac{17}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{33}{4}$$

Clave A

20. Del enunciado:



En el Δ DMC: MF es mediana

$$13^2 + 9^2 = 2(2a)^2 + \frac{(2a)^2}{2}$$

$$169 + 81 = 2(4a^2) + \frac{4a^2}{2}$$

$$250 = 8a^2 + 2a^2$$

$$250 = 10a^2 \implies a^2 = 25 \therefore a = 5$$

El perímetro es:

$$4(2a) = 8a = 8(5) = 40$$

Clave E

Nivel 3 (página 88) Unidad 3

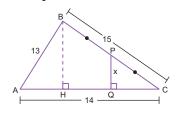
Comunicación matemática

21.

22.

A Razonamiento y demostración

23. De la figura:



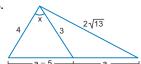
BH =
$$\frac{2}{14}\sqrt{21(21-13)(21-14)(21-15)}$$

Pero, en
$$\triangle BHC$$
: $x = \frac{BH}{2}$

$$\therefore x = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

Clave D

24.



$$4^{2} + (2\sqrt{13})^{2} = 2(3)^{2} + 2a^{2}$$
$$68 = 2(9) + 2a^{2}$$
$$50 = 2a^{2}$$

$$25 = a^2$$

Clave E



Ley de cosenos:

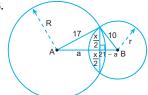
∴ x = 90°

$$13^{2} = 20^{2} + 21^{2} - 2(20)(21)\cos x$$

$$840\cos x = 672$$

$$\cos x = \frac{4}{5}$$

∴ x = 37°



$$17^{2} - a^{2} = 10^{2} - (21 - a)^{2}$$

$$289 - a^{2} = 100 - 441 - a^{2} + 42a$$

$$630 = 42a$$

$$15 = a$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2} = 17^{2} - 15^{2}$$

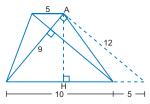
$$\frac{x^{2}}{4} = 64$$

$$x^{2} = 256$$

$$x = 16$$

Resolución de problemas

27. Del enunciado:



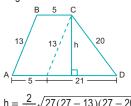
$$p = \frac{9 + 12 + 15}{2} = 18$$

Por el teorema de Herón:

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{2}{15} \sqrt{18(9)(6)(3)}$$

$$\therefore$$
 h = 7,2

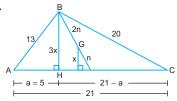
28. Según el enunciado:



$$h = \frac{2}{21}\sqrt{27(27-13)(27-20)(27-21)}$$

$$h = \frac{2}{21} \sqrt{27(14)(7)(6)}$$

29.



$$13^{2} - a^{2} = 20^{2} - (21 - a)^{2}$$

$$169 - a^{2} = 400 - 441 - a^{2} + 42a$$

$$210 = 42a$$

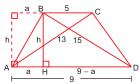
$$5 = a$$

En el ⊾AHB:

$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

Clave C



$$h^2 = 13^2 - (a + 5)^2 = 15^2 - (9 - a)^{2+}$$

 $169 - a^2 - 25 - 10a = 225 - 81 - a^2 + 18a$
 $0 = 28a$
 $a = 0$

Entonces:

$$AB \perp BC$$
:

$$h^2 = 15^2 - 9^2$$

 $h^2 = 12^2$

$$h^2 = 12^2$$

Clave E

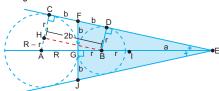
Clave A

Clave D

MARATÓN MATEMÁTICA (página 89) Unidad 3

1. Nos piden hallar el área de ΔFJE en función de R y r; para lo cual decimos que IE = a y FG = b

Sabemos que \overline{AE} es \overline{media} triz de \overline{JF} y por propiedad: \overline{CF} = \overline{FD} = \overline{FG} = \overline{b} Luego trazamos BH // DC, para formar el ⊾BHA, en donde aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras.



Clave E En el ⊾BHA:

$$(R + r)^2 = (R - r)^2 + (2b)^2$$

En et
$$\frac{1}{16}$$
 BHA:
 $(R + r)^2 = (R - r)^2 + (2b)^2$
 $(R + r)^2 - (R - r)^2 = 4b^2 \Rightarrow (R + r + R - r)(R + r - R + r) = 4b^2$
 $\therefore 4Rr = 4b^2 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{Rr}$... (I)

$$4Rr = 4b^2 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{Rr} \qquad \dots (I$$

$$\frac{b}{a+2r} = \frac{R-r}{2h}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b^2 = (R - r)(a + 2r);$$

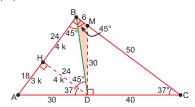
Reemplazando de (I): 2Rr = (R - r)(a + 2r)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a + 2r = $\frac{2Rr}{R-r}$;

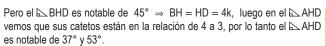
Finalmente: área de \triangleright FJE = $\frac{1}{2}$ (2b)(a + 2r); reemplazando:

Clave B

2. Trazamos HD perpendicular a AB.



Luego por el teorema de Thales $\frac{AH}{HB}=\frac{30}{40}=$ k, por lo tanto AH = 3k y HB = 4k.



$$\therefore$$
 Si AD = 30 \Rightarrow AH = 18 y HD = 24 pero HD = 24 = 4k \Rightarrow k = 6

$$\therefore$$
 BH = 24; luego como \overline{HD} // \overline{BC} \Rightarrow m \angle HDA = m \angle BCA = 37°

▶ DMC y ▶ ABC son triángulos notables de 37° y 53°:

∴ si DC =
$$40 \Rightarrow$$
 MC = $50 \text{ y MD} = 30 \text{ y además si AC} = $70 \Rightarrow$ BC = $56 \text{ Pero BC} = \text{BM} + \text{MC}$; reemplazando: $56 = \text{BM} + 50 \Rightarrow \text{BM} = 6$, Finalmente:$

$$2p_{\Delta BMD} = BD + BM + MD$$
, (pero $BD = 24\sqrt{2}$)

$$\Rightarrow 2p_{\Delta BMD} = 24\sqrt{2} + 6 + 30$$

$$2p_{ABMD} = (36 + 24\sqrt{2}) \text{ cm}$$

Clave E

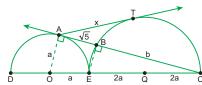
3. Trazamos OA y EB perpendiculares a AC, pues A es punto de tangencia y el arco EBC es una semicircunferencia.

Luego del dato
$$EC = 2(DE) \Rightarrow DE = 2a \Rightarrow EC = 4a$$

Vemos que:
$$\triangle$$
OAC \sim \triangle EBC $\Rightarrow \frac{5a}{4a} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + b}{b}$

$$\Rightarrow 5b = 4\sqrt{5} + 4b \therefore b = 4\sqrt{5}$$





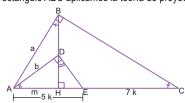
Luego aplicamos la teorema de la tangente en \overline{AT} y \overline{AC} :

$$x^2 = \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} + b)$$
, reemplazando de (I)

$$x^2 = \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5}) \Rightarrow x^2 = \sqrt{5}(5\sqrt{5})$$
 : $x = 5 \text{ m}$

Clave B

4. En el triángulo rectángulo ABC aplicamos la teoría de proyecciones:



Si AH = m (proyección de \overline{AB} sobre \overline{AC})

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a² = m(AC) del dato: $\frac{EC}{AE} = \frac{7}{5} = k \Rightarrow EC = 7k \text{ y } AE = 5k$
a² = m(12k)

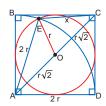
De igual manera en el \triangle ADE: tenemos $b^2 = m(5k)$

$$\left(\frac{AB}{AD}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{h^2} = \frac{m(12k)}{m(5k)}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{AB}{AD}\right)^2 = \frac{12}{5}$$

Clave C

5. Trazamos la diagonal AC; luego el ⊾ADC es notable de 45°:



 \therefore AC = $2r\sqrt{2}$ pero AC pasa por O (centro de la circunferencia inscrita) además O es punto medio de AC \Rightarrow AO = OC = $r\sqrt{2}$

Luego trazamos AE el cual es igual a 2r (radio del cuadrante), trazamos OE el cual es igual a r por ser radio de la circunferencia inscrita finalmente en el ΔAEC aplicamos el teorema de la mediana:

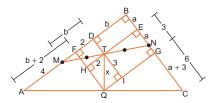
$$(2r)^2 + x^2 = 2r^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2r\sqrt{2})^2 \implies 4r^2 + x^2 = 2r^2 + 4r^2$$

$$\therefore x = r\sqrt{2}$$

Clave B

6. Trazamos TD perpendicular a AB y TE perpendicular a BC Como T es punto medio de MN, entonces los puntos D y E serán los puntos medios de \overline{MB} y \overline{BN} \Rightarrow BE = EN = a y BD = DM = b;

De igual manera trazamos $\overline{QF} /\!/ \overline{BC}$ y $\overline{QG} / \overline{AB}$



Como Q es punto medio de AC, entonces F y G serán los puntos medios de \overline{AB} y \overline{BC} respectivamente, pero AB = 4 + 2b y BC = 6 + 2aEntonces AF = FB = 2 + b y BN = NC = 2 + a

1.°
$$FB = 2 + b = FD + DB$$
 ... $2 + b = FD + 6 \Rightarrow FD = 2$

2.° BG =
$$a + 3 = BE + EG$$
 $\therefore a + 3 = a + EG \Rightarrow EG = 3$

Finalmente trazamos \overline{H} // \overline{AB} y \overline{H} // \overline{BC} donde $\overline{H} \in \overline{FQ}$ y $\overline{H} \in \overline{QG}$ para formar el ⊾TMQ donde TM = 2 y HQ = TI = 3 en dicho triángulo aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 3^2 + 2^2 :: x = \sqrt{13} \mu$$

Clave C

Unidad 4

POLÍGONOS REGULARES



APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 92) Unidad 4

1. De la figura:



Entonces: x = 36°

Clave B

2. A partir de la figura:



Entonces: $\alpha = 60^{\circ}$

Clave C

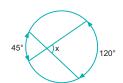
3. De la figura:



Luego: $\beta = 105^{\circ}$

Clave A

4. De la figura mostrada:



Entonces:

$$x = \frac{120^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}}{2} = 82,5^{\circ}$$

∴ x = 82°30'

Clave D

Clave C

5. De la figura:

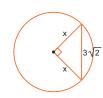


Luego:

$$AB = 2(3)$$

∴ AB = 6

6. A partir del gráfico:



Entonces:

$$x^{2} + x^{2} = (3\sqrt{2})^{2}$$

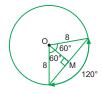
$$2x^{2} = 18$$

$$x^{2} = 9$$

$$x = 3$$

Clave E

7. A partir del gráfico:



Luego: $OM = \frac{8}{2} \Rightarrow OM = 4$

Clave A

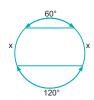
8. Según el enunciado:



El lado del cuadrado es: $2(2\sqrt{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$ La longitud del perímetro es: $4(4\sqrt{2}) = 16\sqrt{2}$

Clave B

9. De la figura:



 $\Rightarrow 2x + 60^{\circ} + 120^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$

$$2x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $x = 90^{\circ}$

Clave C

10.



Dato: $(\ell_6)^2 + (\ell_{10})^2 = 100$

Por propiedad:

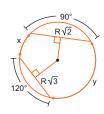
$$(\ell_6)^2 + (\ell_{10})^2 = (\ell_5)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 = (\ell_5)^2$$

$$\ell_5 = 10$$

Clave D

11.

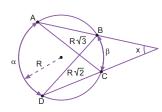


 $x + 90^{\circ} + y + 120^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$ $x + y + 210^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$

∴ x + y = 150°

Clave E

12.



$$AC = R\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \widehat{MAC} = 120^{\circ}$$

 $DB = R\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \widehat{MDB} = 90^{\circ}$

Sabemos:

$$\widehat{\text{mAD}} + \widehat{\text{mAB}} + \widehat{\text{mBD}} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha + (120^{\circ} - \beta) + 90^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha - \beta + 210^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 150^{\circ}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$x = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{150^{\circ}}{2}$$
$$\therefore x = 75^{\circ}$$

Clave B

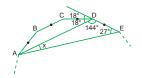
13. Piden: α_{15}

n = 15 (pentadecágono regular)

$$\alpha_n = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{15} = \frac{360^\circ}{15} = 24^\circ$$

Clave D



Sabemos que: m∠i = 162°

Completando ángulos y luego en el ∆ADE: $x + 27^{\circ} + 144^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $\therefore x = 9^{\circ}$

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 94) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

4. Sabemos que: $\ell_6 = R$ (hexágono regular)

$$\therefore \ell_6 = 2\sqrt{3} \, m$$

5. El arco que corresponde a ℓ_4 es 90°:

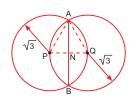
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{90^{\circ}}{2} = 45^{\circ}$$

6. A ℓ_3 le corresponde el arco de 120°

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{120^{\circ}}{2} = 60^{\circ}$$

Resolución de problemas

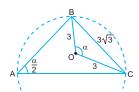
7. Según el enunciado:



El ΔAPQ es equilátero:

$$AN = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow AB = 3$$

8.



$$(3\sqrt{3})^2 = 3^2 + 3^2 - 2(3)(3)\cos\alpha$$

$$27=18-18\text{cos}\alpha$$

$$18\cos\alpha = -9$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 120^{\circ}$$

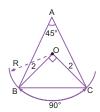
∴ m
$$\angle$$
A = 60°

9.
$$R = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\mathsf{L}\triangle = \mathsf{R}\sqrt{3} = (2\sqrt{3}\,)\sqrt{3} = 6$$

$$\therefore 2p\triangle = 6(3) = 18$$

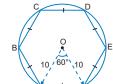
10.



$$\therefore$$
 BC = $2\sqrt{2}$

Clave A

11.



Clave B

Clave B

Clave E

Clave E

Del gráfico:

$$\mathsf{AF} = \ell_6 = \mathsf{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_6 = 10$$

Piden: el perímetro del hexágono regular (2p)

$$\Rightarrow 2p = 6(\ell_6) = 6(10)$$

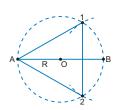
Clave C

Nivel 2 (página 94) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

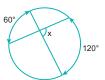
12.

13. Primero, con centro en B y radio n; determinamos los puntos 1 y 2 sobre la circunferencia, luego unimos los puntos 1; 2 y A para obtener un triángulo equilátero.



🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

14. De la figura:



Clave C

Entonces:

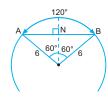
$$x = \frac{120^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{180^{\circ}}{2} = 90^{\circ}$$

Clave D

Clave C

15. De la figura:



Notamos que:

$$AN = 3\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow AB = 2(3\sqrt{3})$$
$$\therefore AB = 6\sqrt{3}$$

16. De la figura:



$$R^{2} + R^{2} = 8^{2}$$

$$2R^{2} = 64$$

$$R^{2} = 32$$

$$\therefore R = 4\sqrt{2}$$

Clave C

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

17. La medida del lado del hexágono regular inscrito es igual a la longitud del

Por lo tanto:

Perímetro = 6R = 6(4) = 24 m

Clave B

- 18. Si el radio de una circunferencia es R, entonces:
 - La medida del lado del cuadrado inscrito es: $R\sqrt{2}$
 - La medida del lado del triángulo equilátero inscrito es: $R\sqrt{3}$

$$R\sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ (dato)} \Rightarrow R = 5$$

Por lo tanto:

La medida del lado del triángulo equilátero inscrito es: $5\sqrt{3}$

Clave A

19. El arco de 120° corresponde al triángulo equilátero:

$$\Rightarrow \text{Radio} = \frac{\ell_3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 15$$

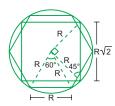
El arco de 60° corresponde al hexágono.

$$\therefore$$
 $\ell_6 = R = 15 \text{ cm}$

Clave E

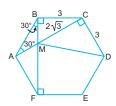
Clave C

20.



$$\therefore \frac{2p_{\square}}{2p_{\bigcirc}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}R}{6R} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

21.



$$AM = \sqrt{3} \land AC = 3\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow MC = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(MD)^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2 + (3)^2$$

$$(MD)^2 = 12 + 9$$

$$(MD)^2 = 21$$

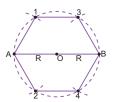
$$\therefore$$
 MD = $\sqrt{21}$

Clave E

Nivel 3 (página 95) Unidad 4

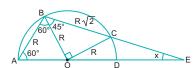
Comunicación matemática

23. Primero con centro en A y con radio R determinamos los puntos 1 y 2 sobre la circunferencia; luego de la misma manera; con centro en B y con radio R determinamos los puntos 3 y 4, finalmente unimos todos los puntos y obtenemos un hexágono regular.



Razonamiento y demostración

24. De la figura:



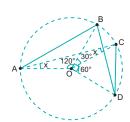
Entonces:

$$60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $x = 180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 45^{\circ}$

Clave B

25.



De los dados:

$$\mathsf{AB} = \mathsf{R}\,\sqrt{\mathsf{3}} \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{AB} = \ell_{\mathsf{3}}$$

$$BD = R\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow BD = \ell_A$$

$$CD = R \Rightarrow CD = \ell_6$$

Luego:

$$m\angle BOC = m\angle BOD - m\angle COD$$

$$\therefore m \angle BOC = 90^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} \Rightarrow m \angle BOC = 30^{\circ}$$

En el $\triangle AOC$:

$$m\angle AOC + m\angle CAO + m\angle ACO = 180^{\circ}$$

$$m\angle AOB + m< BOC + x + x = 180^{\circ}$$

$$120^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} + 2x = 180^{\circ} \implies x = 15^{\circ}$$

Clave B

- **26.** Se observa que el $\triangle BCQ$ es isósceles ($\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CQ}$), puesto que m $\angle QBC =$ $m\angle CQB = 72^{\circ}$
 - \therefore BQ = ℓ_{10} (lado del decágono regular)

∴ BQ =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
(BC)($\sqrt{5}$ – 1); reemplazando del dato:

$$BQ = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} + 1)(\sqrt{5} - 1) u \Rightarrow BQ = 2 u$$

Clave D

Resolución de problemas

- **27.** La apotema de un triángulo equilátero inscrito es $\frac{R}{2}$; entonces: R = 6 m La medida del lado de dicho triángulo equilátero es $6\sqrt{3}$.
 - ∴ El perímetro es:

$$3(6\sqrt{3}) = 18\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

Clave A

28. El lado mide:

$$\frac{48}{6} = 8 \text{ m}$$

Entonces el radio es: R = 8 m

La apotema es:
$$\frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

Clave B

29. Sabemos que

$$N_D = \frac{n}{2}(n-3) \wedge 22 < N_D < 34$$

Probando valores:

Si
$$n = 7 \Rightarrow N_D = \frac{7}{2}(4)$$

$$N_D = 14$$

$$N_D = 14$$
Si n = 8 \Rightarrow N_D = $\frac{8}{2}$ (5)

$$N_D = 20$$

Si $n = 9 \Rightarrow N_D = \frac{9}{2}(6)$

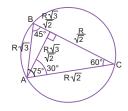
$$N_D = 27$$

Si n = 10
$$\Rightarrow$$
 N_D = $\frac{10}{2}$ (7)

$$N_D = 3$$

Clave B

30.



Del gráfico:

$$BC = \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{R(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Reemplazando: $R = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$

$$BC = \frac{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$BC = \frac{\sqrt{2}(2)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Clave C

31.



Por dato:

$$8(AB) = 16$$

$$AB = 2$$

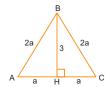
$$\therefore AD = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

Clave C

ÁREA DE UNA SUPERFICIE PLANA

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 97) Unidad 4

1. De la figura:



Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras en el ΔAHB:

$$(2a)^2 = 3^2 + a^2$$

$$4a^2 = 9 + a^2$$

$$3a^2 = 9$$

$$a^2 = 3$$

$$a = \sqrt{3}$$

Entonces: AC = $2a = 2\sqrt{3}$

Área del ∆ABC:

$$A_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{L^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3})^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{4 \times 3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\therefore A_{\triangle ABC} = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{A}_{\blacktriangle\mathsf{ABD}}}{3} = \frac{\mathsf{A}_{\blacktriangle\mathsf{BDC}}}{5} = \frac{\mathsf{A}_{\blacktriangle\mathsf{ABD}} + \mathsf{A}_{\blacktriangle\mathsf{BDC}}}{3+5}$$

$$\frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABD}}{3} = \frac{S_{\blacktriangle BDC}}{5} = \frac{32}{8} = 4$$

Luego: $S_{\blacktriangle BDC} = 20 \text{ m}^2$

Clave B

3. Aplicamos la fórmula de Herón:

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-13)(p-14)(p-15)}$$

Calculando el semiperímetro:

$$p = \frac{13 + 14 + 15}{2} = 21$$

Reemplazando, tenemos:

$$S = \sqrt{21(21-13)(21-14)(21-15)}$$

$$S = \sqrt{21(8)(7)(6)}$$

$$\therefore$$
 S = 84 m²

Clave C

4. Se cumple que:

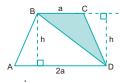
$$(x)(3x) = (9)(12)$$

 $3x^2 = 108$

$$3x^2 = 108$$

 $x^2 = 36 \Rightarrow x = 6 \text{ m}^2$

5. De la figura:



$$Area_{BCD} = \frac{ah}{2}$$

$$Area_{ABCD} = \frac{(3a)h}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Area}_{\blacktriangle BCD}}{\text{Área}_{\blacktriangle ABCD}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

6. Sabemos:



$$(A)(C) = (B)(D)$$

Entonces:

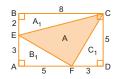
$$8(S) = 4(6)$$

$$8S = 24$$

$$\therefore$$
 S = 3 m²

Clave E

7. Del gráfico:



Área:
$$A = A_{\square ABCD} - A_1 - B_1 - C_1$$

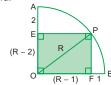
$$A = 40 - 8 - 15$$

Clave C

Clave D

Clave B

8. De la figura:



Se cumple:

$$(R-1)^2 + (R-2)^2 = R^2$$

$$2R^2 - 6R + 5 = R^2$$

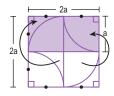
$$R^2 - 6R + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 5$$

Luego, el área es:

$$(EO)(OF) = (3)(4) = 12$$

Clave B



$$\mathsf{A}_{sombreada} = \mathsf{a(2a)}$$

$$\therefore A_{sombreada} = 2a^2$$

10. Sea S el área del círculo:

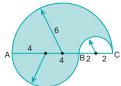
$$S=\pi r^2\,$$

$$S = \pi \cdot (3)^2$$

$$\therefore S = 9\pi \text{ m}^2$$

11.

Clave C



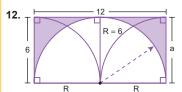
 $A_{sombreada} = A_{\blacksquare AC} - A_{\blacksquare BC} + A_{\blacksquare AB}$

$$A_{sombreada} = \frac{\pi(6^2)}{2} - \frac{\pi(2^2)}{2} + \frac{\pi(4^2)}{2}$$

$$\therefore A_{sombreada} = 18\pi - 2\pi + 8\pi = 24\pi$$

Clave B

Clave D



Sea A el área de la región sombreada:

$$\Rightarrow A = A_{\blacksquare} - A_{\blacksquare}$$

$$A = 6(12) - \frac{\pi 6^2}{2}$$

$$A=72-18\pi\,$$

 $A = 18(4 - \pi)$

Clave B

13. El área del sector circular es:

$$S = \pi (R^2 - r^2)$$

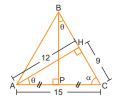
$$S = \pi(6^2 - 2^2)$$

$$S = \pi(36 - 4)$$

$$\therefore$$
 S = 32 π m²

Clave B

14.



Del gráfico:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12}{BP} = \frac{9}{7.5} \Rightarrow BP = 10$$

$$A_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}(AC)(BP) = \frac{1}{2}(15)(10)$$

$$\therefore A_{ABC} = 75 \text{ m}^2$$

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 99) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

- 1.
- 2.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

3. El área será:

$$A_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{6 \times 4}{2} sen120^{\circ} = 12 sen120^{\circ}$$

$$A_{\blacktriangle} = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Clave C

4. De la figura:



Se deduce que: x = 4Luego: $A_{\text{MABCD}} = 3(4) = 12 \text{ m}^2$

Clave B

5.



$$S_{\blacksquare} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$S_{\blacksquare} = \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = \frac{4\pi}{4} = \pi$$

Piden S:

$$S = S_{\square} - S_{\blacksquare}$$

 $S = 4 - \pi$

6.



$$S_{\blacksquare} = a^2 = 4^2 = 16$$

Área del medio círculo: S_

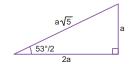
$$S_{\bullet} = \frac{\pi . r^2}{2} = \frac{2^2 \pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{2} = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore S = 16 - 2\pi$$

Clave A

🗘 Resolución de problemas

7. Recordar: triángulo de 53°/2:



En el problema:



$$n^2 + (2n)^2 = 10^2$$

$$n^2 + 4n^2 = 100$$

$$5n^2 = 100$$

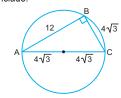
$$n^2 = 20$$

$$A_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{(2n)(2n)}{2} = 2n^2 = 2(20) = 40$$

 $\therefore A_{\blacktriangle} = 40 \text{ m}^2$

Clave C

8. Del enunciado:



$$A_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{12 \times 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 24\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Clave D

9. El lado del cuadrado será:

$$R\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow lado = 5\sqrt{2}$$

Área del cuadrado:

$$L^2 = (5\sqrt{2})^2 = 25 \times 2$$

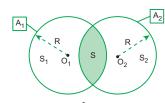
Por lo tanto:

El área es: 50 cm²

Clave E

10.

Clave B



Por dato: $S = 100 \text{ m}^2$

Además: $A_1 \cup A_2$ es 400 m²

$$\Rightarrow S_1 + S + S_2 = 400$$
 ...(1)

Del gráfico:

$$S_1 + S = \pi R^2 \Rightarrow S_1 = \pi R^2 - S$$
 ...(2)

$$S_2 + S = \pi R^2 \Rightarrow S_2 = \pi R^2 - S$$
 ...(3)

Reemplazando (2) y (3) en (1):

$$(\pi R^2 - S) + S + (\pi R^2 - S) = 400$$

$$2\pi R^2 = 400 + 100$$

$$2\pi R^2 = 500$$

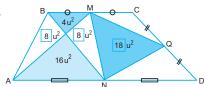
$$\pi R^2 = 250$$

$$\therefore R = 5\sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}} m$$

Clave C

Nivel 2 (página 100) Unidad 4

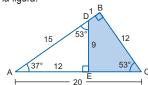
Comunicación matemática



12.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

13. De la figura:



Área pedida = $A_{\triangle ABC} - A_{\triangle AED}$

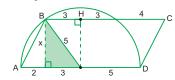
$$=\frac{16\times12}{2}-\frac{12\times9}{2}$$

Por lo tanto:

El área pedida es: 42 m²

Clave A

14. De la figura:



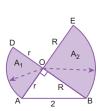
 $x^2 = 2(3+5)$

 \Rightarrow x = 4 m

El área es: $4(AD) = 4(10) = 40 \text{ m}^2$

Clave C

15.



Del gráfico:

$$A_1=\,\frac{\pi r^2}{4}\,\wedge\,\,A_2=\,\frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{\pi r^2}{4} + \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(r^2 + R^2)$$
 ...(1)

En el 🗠 AOB por el teorema de Pitágoras: $r^2 + R^2 = 2^2$

Reemplazando en (1):

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(2^2) = \frac{\pi(4)}{4}$$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = \pi$$



El \triangle ABC es equilátero: m \angle B = 60°

$$S_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{\pi 60^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} (6^2) = 6\pi$$

$$S_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{12^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = 36\sqrt{3}$$

$$S = 36\sqrt{3} - 6\pi$$

$$\therefore S = 6(6\sqrt{3} - \pi)$$

Clave C

Resolución de problemas

17. Aplicamos Herón:

$$p = \frac{2+3+4}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

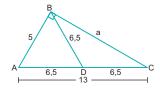
Área:
$$A_{\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{9}{2} - 2\right) \left(\frac{9}{2} - 3\right) \left(\frac{9}{2} - 4\right)}$$

$$A_{\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore A_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{4} \text{ m}^2$$

Clave C

18. Según el enunciado:



Por teorema de Pitágoras:

Por teorema de Pitágoras:

$$5^2 + a^2 = 13^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 169 - 25$$

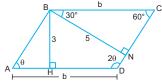
 $a^2 = 144$
 $a = 12$

El área es:

$$A_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{5 \times 12}{2} = 30 \text{ m}^2$$

Clave D

19.



Del gráfico: $\theta + 2\theta = 180^{\circ}$

$$3\theta = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^{\circ}$$

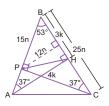
Entonces el ⊾BNC es notable de 30° y 60°.

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$A_{\text{\#ABCD}} = (b)(BH) = \left(\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)(3)$$
$$\therefore A_{\text{\#ABCD}} = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Clave E

20.



Sea: $BP = 15n \land BH = 3k$

$$A_{\perp PBH} = \frac{(12n)(3k)}{2} = 18nk$$
 ...(1)

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{(25n)(4k)}{2} = 50nk$$
 ...(2)

Dividiendo (1) y (2):

$$\frac{A_{\blacktriangle PBH}}{A_{\blacktriangle ABC}} = \frac{9}{25}$$

Por proporciones:

$$\frac{A_{\blacktriangle PBH}}{A_{\blacktriangle ABC} - A_{\blacktriangle PBH}} = \frac{9}{25 - 9} \Rightarrow \frac{A_{\blacktriangle PBH}}{A_{\blacksquare APHC}} = \frac{9}{16}$$

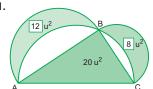
$$\therefore \frac{A_{\blacktriangle PBH}}{A_{\blacksquare APHC}} = \frac{9}{16}$$

Clave B

Nivel 3 (página 101) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

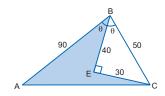
21.



22.

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración

23.



EI &BEC es notable, entonces:

$$\theta=37^{\circ}$$

$$S = S_{\blacktriangle ABC} - S_{\blacktriangle BEC}$$

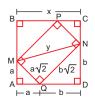
$$S = \frac{90(50)}{2} sen74^{\circ} - \frac{30(40)}{2}$$

$$S = 90(25)\frac{24}{25} - 600$$

$$S = 2160 - 600$$

 $S = 1560$

24. De la figura:



Piden: A_MPNG= 2ab

Del gráfico:

$$x = a + b \qquad \qquad \dots (1)$$

$$y^2 = (a\sqrt{2})^2 + (b\sqrt{2})^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$$
 ...(2)

De $(1)^2$ y (2):

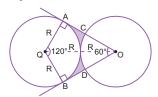
$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$x^2 = \frac{y^2}{2} + A_{\blacksquare MPNG}$$

$$\therefore A_{\blacksquare MPNG} = x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}$$

Clave A

25. De la figura:



$$A = 2A_{\triangle QAO} - A_{\blacktriangleleft AQB} - A_{\blacktriangleleft COD}$$

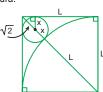
$$A = 2\left(\frac{R^2\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \frac{120^{\circ}\pi R^2}{360^{\circ}} - \frac{60^{\circ}\pi R^2}{360^{\circ}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{3} R^2 - \frac{\pi R^2}{3} - \frac{\pi R^2}{6} = \sqrt{3} R^2 - \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore A = R^2 \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

Clave B

26. De la figura:



$$\Rightarrow L\sqrt{2} = L + x + x\sqrt{2}$$

$$L(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$x = \frac{L(\sqrt{2}-1)}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

Pero: L =
$$(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$$
 m = $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2$ m

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 (\sqrt{2} - 1)}{(\sqrt{2} + 1)} = 1$$

Luego: Área =
$$\pi x^2 = \pi m^2$$

Clave A

Resolución de problemas

27.



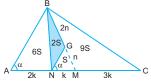
$$4k - 3k = 6$$

$$k = 6$$

$$\therefore S_{ABCD} = \frac{(3k)(4k)}{2} = 6(6)^{2} = 216$$

Clave C

28.



Por dato: G es baricentro del $\triangle ABC$ \Rightarrow BG = 2(GM) $\Rightarrow S_{\blacktriangle BNG} = 2S_{\blacktriangle NMG} = 2S$

Del gráfico: \overline{AB} // \overline{NG} y por el teorema de Tales: AN = 2(NM)

$$\frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABN}}{S_{\blacktriangle BNM}} = \frac{2k}{k} \Rightarrow S_{\blacktriangle ABN} = 6S$$

Como BM es mediana, entonces:

$$S_{\blacktriangle ABM} = S_{\blacktriangle MBC} = 9S$$

Luego: S_{▲ABC} = 36 (dato) $\Rightarrow 18S = 36 \Rightarrow S = 2$

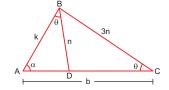
Piden:

$$S_{\blacktriangle BNG} = 2S = 2(2)$$

∴ S_{**ABNG**} = 4

Clave D

29.



Del gráfico: $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ABC$ $\frac{k}{n} = \frac{b}{3n} \Rightarrow b = 3k$

$$\frac{k}{n} = \frac{b}{3n} \Rightarrow b = 3k$$

Empleando la fórmula trigonométrica

$$S_{\blacktriangle ABD} = \frac{kn}{2} sen\theta \qquad ...(I)$$

$$\begin{split} S_{\blacktriangle ABD} &= \frac{kn}{2} sen\theta & ...(I) \\ S_{\blacktriangle ABC} &= \frac{b(3n)}{2} sen\theta & ...(II) \end{split}$$

Dividiendo (I) entre (II):

$$\frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABD}}{S_{\blacktriangle ABC}} = \frac{k}{3b} = \frac{k}{3(3k)} = \frac{1}{9}$$

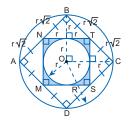
Por proporciones:

$$\frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABD}}{S_{\blacktriangle ABC} - S_{\blacktriangle ABD}} = \frac{1}{9-1} \Rightarrow \frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABD}}{S_{\blacktriangle BDC}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\blacktriangle ABD}}{S_{\blacktriangle BDC}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Clave E

30.



Por dato el cuadrilátero ABCD es un cuadrado.

Del gráfico: 2r = R

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{R}{2}$$

Piden:

$$A_{somb.} = A_{\blacksquare MNTS} - A_{ullet}$$

$$A_{somb.} = (2r)^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$A_{somb.} = r^2(4-\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{somb.} = \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 (4 - \pi)$$

$$\therefore A_{\text{somb.}} = (1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) R^2$$

GEOMETRÍA DEL ESPACIO

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 102) Unidad 4

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{1.} & \underline{C} = \frac{3}{1} \Rightarrow & C = 3k \\ V = 1k \end{array}$$

Usando la relación de Euler:

$$C + V = A + 2$$

 $3k + k = 18 + 2$
 $4k = 20$

$$k = 5$$

El número de caras 3k = 3(5) = 15 caras

Clave A

2.



En un cono equilátero se cumple:

$$g = 2r$$

Sabemos:

$$A_T = \pi r(g + r)$$

$$27\pi = \pi r(2r + r)$$

$$27 = 3r^2$$

$$9 = r^2$$

Clave C

3.



En un cono equilátero se cumple: g = 2R

Aplicamos, el teorema de Pitágoras, para determinar el radio:

$$(2R)^2 = 6^2 + R^2$$
$$4R^2 = 36 + R^2$$
$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{12}$$

Nos piden el volumen del cono equilátero:

$$V = \frac{\pi \cdot R^2 \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi (\sqrt{12})^2 \cdot 6}{3} = 24\pi$$

Clave C

4. Sabemos:

$$A_T = 2\pi R(g + R)$$
 ...(1)

Del dato:

$$g = h = x$$
; $R = \frac{x}{2}$ y $A_T = 54\pi$

Reemplazando datos en (1):

$$54\pi = 2\pi \frac{x}{2} \left(x + \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$54 = \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$36 = x^2$$

Clave C

5. El tercer lado de la base es:

$$\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$A_L = (6 + 8 + 10)4$ $A_{L} = 24 \times 4 = 96$

$$A_L = 24 \times 4 =$$

$$\therefore A_L = 96 \text{ m}^2$$

6. Se sabe que:

$$A_T = a^2 \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$a^2=4 \Rightarrow a=2 \ m$$

7. Por dato: $\pi R^2 = 9\pi \Rightarrow R = 3$ $V_{esfera} = \frac{4\pi}{3}(3)^3 = 36\pi$

∴
$$V_{esfera} = 36\pi \text{ m}^3$$

8. El radio de la esfera es 2 m. Área = $4\pi R^2 = 4\pi (2)^2 = 16\pi$

∴ Área =
$$16\pi$$
 m²

9. Por dato: $\frac{a^3 \sqrt{2}}{3} = 9\sqrt{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^3}{3} = 9 \Rightarrow a^3 = 27$$

10. Un cubo tiene 12 aristas

$$12a = 36 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

El volumen del cubo: $a^3 = 3^3$

$$\therefore$$
 V = 27 cm³

11. Teorema de Euler:

$$C + V = A + 2$$

$$27 + 15 = A + 2 \Rightarrow A = 40$$

12.
$$A_L = \pi Rg$$

 $g = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

$$A_L = \pi(6)(10) = 60\pi$$

$$\therefore A_L = 60\pi \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore A_L = 60\pi \text{ m}$$

13. Área de la base:
$$S_B = 3^2 = 9$$

Altura =
$$3\sqrt{2}$$

$$V = \frac{9 \times 3\sqrt{2}}{3} = 9\sqrt{2} \text{ m}^3$$

14. Si el lado del cubo es a, entonces: diagonal = $a\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a = 6

Luego, el radio de la esfera es:

$$R = \frac{a}{2} = 3$$

$$V_{\text{esfera}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(3)^3 = 36\pi$$

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 104) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

1.

Clave C

Clave D

2. A) III; B) II; C) I; D) V; E) IV

4. A) II; B) III; C) I

Razonamiento y demostración

5.



Clave B

Clave E

$$A_{Base} = (5\sqrt{2})^2 = 50$$

 $h = 12$

$$V = \frac{50 \times 12}{3} \Rightarrow V = 200$$

Clave C

Clave A 6.



Clave B

$$\pi R^2 = 81\pi$$

$$A_T = 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi (9^2) = 324\pi$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(9^3) = 972\pi$$

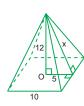
Clave D

Clave B

Clave C

Clave B

7.



 $x = 12^2 + 5^2 \Rightarrow x = 13$

Clave C

🗘 Resolución de problemas

8. Datos: Clave A

$$V = 24\sqrt{3} \qquad \land \qquad a = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{base} = 12\sqrt{3}$$

$$V = \frac{S_{base} \times h}{3}$$

Entonces:

$$24\sqrt{3} = \frac{12\sqrt{3} \times h}{3} \Rightarrow h = 6$$

Clave E

9. Datos:

$$A_L = 202,5$$

$$A_{P} = 9$$

Sea p_{base} el semiperímetro de la base Piden un lado: L

$$A_L = p_{base} \times A_P$$

$$202,5 = p_{base} \times 9$$

$$\frac{45}{2} = p_{base}$$

Como es un hexágono regular = 6 lados

Entonces:
$$p_{base} = \frac{6L}{2} = 3L$$

$$\frac{45}{2} = 3L$$

$$\therefore L = 7,5 \text{ m}$$

$$1 = 7.5 \,\text{m}$$

Clave E

10.





Dato:

$$6a = 24 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

Piden:
$$V = A_{base} \times h$$

$$A_{base} = \frac{4^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6$$

$$= 24 \sqrt{3}$$

$$V = 24\sqrt{3} \times 5 \Rightarrow V = 120\sqrt{3}$$

Clave E

Nivel 2 (página 105) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

- 11. A) III; B) II; C) V; D) IV; E) I
- 12. I. (F) Porque, si son colineales pasan infinitos planos.
 - II. (V) Por definición.
 - (F) Porque, es "plano P o ◇P.
 - (V) Por definición.
- 13. I. (V) Porque dos planos están formados por más de 4 puntos.
 - II. (V) Por definición.
 - (V) Similar al caso I. III.

Clave E

- 14. I. (F) Porque está incluida en varios planos.
 - (F) Porque está incluido en varios planos. 11.
 - III. (F) Por definición.
 - (F) Porque sí fueran paralelos no tendrían recta en común.

Clave E

C Razonamiento y demostración

15. De la figura se nota que:

$$\Delta$$
EGA es equilátero.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \angle AEG = 60°

Clave C

16. Siendo B el área del círculo común:

$$V_{cilindro} = Bh$$

$$V_{cono} = \frac{Bh}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{cono}}{V_{cilindro}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Clave B

17. $V_{total} = V_{cubo} + V_{pirámide}$

$$V_{\text{total}} = 6^3 + \frac{6^2 \times 6}{3}$$

$$= 216 + 36 \times 2$$

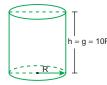
$$= 216 + 72$$

$$= 288$$

Clave C

C Resolución de problemas

18. Sea el cilindro:



Datos: h = g = 10R; $A_T = 198\pi \text{ cm}^2$ Área total del cilindro es:

$$A_T = 2\pi R(g + R)$$

Reemplazando:

$$198\pi = 2\pi R(10R + R)$$

$$198 = 22R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 R = 3 cm

Clave C

19.



$$A_T = A_{base} + A_L$$

$$360 = a^2 + 4\left(\frac{a \times 13}{2}\right)$$

$$360 = a^2 + 26a$$

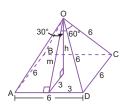
$$a^2 + 26a - 360 = 0$$

Piden V:

$$V = \frac{100 \times 12}{2}$$

Clave B

20.



$$m = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$h^2 + 3^2 = m^2 \Rightarrow h = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$V = \frac{A_{base} \times h}{3} = \frac{6^2 \times 3\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$V = 36\sqrt{2}$$

Clave C

Nivel 3 (página 106) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

- 21. I. (F) Deben ser no coplanarios.
 - II. (F) Deben ser no coplanarios.
 - III. (V) Por definición.
 - IV. (V) Por definición.

Clave B

- 22. I. (F) Porque un poliedro tiene lados poligonales.
 - II. (F) Porque tiene 4 caras como mínimo.
 - III. (V) Por definición.
 - IV. (F) Por definición.

Clave C

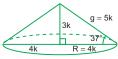
- 23. I. (V) Por definición.
 - II. (V) Por definición.
 - III. (V) Cumple la definición de prisma.
 - IV. (V) Por definición.

Clave E

- 24. I. (V) Por definición.
 - II. (V) Por definición.
 - (F) Por definición la base es poligonal.
 - (F) Por definición la base es poligonal.

Razonamiento y demostración

25. Sea S el área de la sección axial.



Sabemos:

$$A_L = \pi . g . R$$

Del dato:

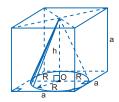
$$A_1 = 40\pi$$

$$\pi$$
 . 5k . 4k = 40 π
20k² = 40

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$S = \frac{8k \cdot 3k}{2} = 12k^2 = 12(\sqrt{2})^2$$



Del gráfico: $a = 2R \land h = a \Rightarrow h = 2R$ Por dato: el área de la proyección del cono sobre la base del cubo mide 9π m².

$$\pi R^2 = 9\pi$$

$$R^2 = 9 \Rightarrow R = 3$$

Piden: el volumen del cubo (V)

$$V = \frac{1}{3}(\pi R^2)h = \frac{1}{3}(\pi R^2)(2R)$$

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} R^3 = \frac{2\pi}{3} (3)^3 = 18\pi$$

$$\therefore V = 18\pi \text{ m}^3$$

Clave A

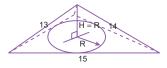
27.



Clave D

🗘 Resolución de problemas

28.



Calculamos el área de la base por la fórmula de

$$A_{base} = \sqrt{p.(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

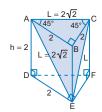
Donde:
$$a = 13$$
; $b = 14$ y $c = 15$
 $p = 21$ \Rightarrow $A_{base} = 84$

También:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{base} &= p \times R = 21.R \\ 84 &= 21.R \ \Rightarrow \ R = 4 \\ V &= \frac{A_{base} \times h}{3} = \frac{84 \times 4}{3} = 112 \end{aligned}$$

Clave B

29.



Dato:
$$A_{\Delta AEC} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ \frac{L^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$L^2 = 8$$
$$L = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Piden V:

$$V = A_{base} \times h$$

$$V = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} \times AD$$

$$V = 2 \times 2$$

$$V = 4$$

Clave E

30. Sea la longitud de la arista de un cubo.



Sabemos:



 $m \cdot n = h \cdot b$

Por lo tanto, en el triángulo ABC se tiene:

$$a \cdot a\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{6} \cdot a\sqrt{3}$$

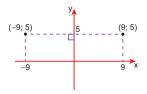
$$a = \frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{2}}$$

$$a = 3$$

Clave C

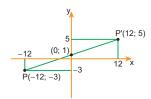
TRANSFORMACIONES GEOMÉTRICAS **EN EL PLANO CARTESIANO**

APLICAMOS LO APRENDIDO (página 107) Unidad 4



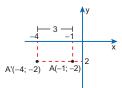
Clave C

2.



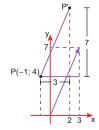
Clave B

3.



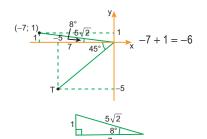
Clave B

4.



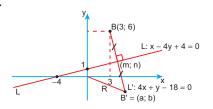
 $P' = (-1 + 3; 4 + 7) = (2; 11) \Rightarrow 2 + 11 = 13$

5.



Clave B

6.



Para determinar (m, n) resolvemos:

$$x - 4y + 4 = 4x + y - 18$$

 $22 = 3x + 5y$...(1)

De L':
$$4x + y = 18$$
 ...(2)

$$5(2) - (1)$$
: $17x = 68$

$$x = 4$$

y = 2 \Rightarrow (m, n) = (4, 2)

Puntos medios:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B'+B}{2} = (m, n)$$

$$B' = 2(m, n) - B$$

$$B' = 2(4, 2) - (3, 6)$$

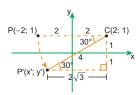
 $B' = (5, -2)$

$$B' = (5, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{25 + 4} = \sqrt{29}$$

Clave B

7.



$$P' = Rot (-2; 1)_{(C; 30^\circ)}$$

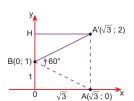
$$P' = (-(2\sqrt{3} - 2); -1)$$

$$P' = (2 - 2\sqrt{3}; -1)$$

Piden $(2 - 2\sqrt{3})(-1) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$

Clave C

8.



Hallamos el punto A':

$$A' = Rot A_{(B; 60^\circ)}$$

$$A' = Rot (\sqrt{3}; 0)_{(B: 60^\circ)}$$

$$A'=(\sqrt{3};2)$$

Sabemos: BA = BA' y $m\angle ABA' = 60^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \Delta ABA'$ es equilátero

Luego: AB =
$$\sqrt{(\sqrt{3} - 0)^2 + (0 - 1)^2}$$

AB = $\sqrt{3 + 1}$

$$AB = 2 \Rightarrow AA' = 2$$

También: A'H = AO = $\sqrt{3}$

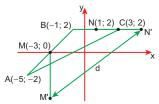
$$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Hallamos} \;\; G(x_G; y_G) \\ x_G = \frac{0 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{3}; \; y_G = \frac{1 + 2 + 0}{3} \end{array}$$

$$x_G = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$
; $y_G = 1$

$$\therefore G\left(\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3};1\right)$$

9. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:

$$MM' = 4$$



Tenemos M(-3; 0) y N(1; 2).

Hallamos el punto M en \overline{AB} , del gráfico: AM = MB

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $x_M = \frac{1}{2}(-5 + (-1))$

$$x_{14} = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad y_{M} = \frac{1}{2}(-2+2)$$

$$y_{M} = 0/2$$

$$M = (-3; 0)$$

Igualmente para N en BC:

$$\Rightarrow x_N = \frac{1}{2}(-1+3)$$

$$x_N = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad y_{N} = \frac{1}{2}(2+2)$$

$$y_N = 2$$

$$N = (1; 2)$$

Hallamos M':

$$M' = \text{Tras } M_{(-\vec{y}; 4)}$$

M' = Tras
$$(-3; 0)_{(-\vec{y}; 4)}$$

M' = $(-3; 0 - 4)$

$$VV = (-3, 0, -4)$$

$$M' = (-3; -4)$$

Hallamos N':

$$N' = Tras N_{(\vec{x}; 4)}$$

N' = Tras
$$(1; 2)_{(\vec{x}; 4)}$$

N' = $(1 + 4; 2)$

$$N' = (1 + 4; 2)$$

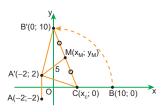
$$N' = (5; 2)$$

$$M'N' = \sqrt{(5 - (-3))^2 + (2 - (-4))^2}$$

$$M'N' = 10$$

Clave A

10. Se grafican los ejes:



$$A' = Sim A_{(eje x)}$$

 $A' = Sim (-2; -2)_{(eje x)}$

$$A' = (-2; 2)$$

$$C \in X$$

$$\therefore C = (x_c; 0)$$

$$B' = Rot B_{(0; 90^\circ)}$$

B' = Rot
$$B_{(0; 90^\circ)}$$

B' = Rot $(10; 0)_{(0; 90^\circ)}$

$$OB = OB' = 10$$



$$\Rightarrow x_{M} = \frac{0 + x_{c}}{2}; y_{M} = \frac{0 + 10}{2}$$

$$x_M = \frac{x_c}{2}$$
; $y_M = 5$

$$M = \left(\frac{X_c}{2}; 5\right)$$

Además A'M = 5

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 5 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_c}{2} - (-2)\right)^2 + (5 - 2)^2}$$

$$5^2 = \left(\frac{x_c}{2} + 2\right)^2 + 3^2$$

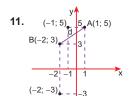
$$(\underbrace{5+3}_{8})(\underbrace{5-3}_{2}) = \left(\frac{x_{c}}{2} + 2\right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{16} = \frac{x_c}{2} + 2$$

$$4 - 2 = \frac{x_c}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \rightarrow C = (4)$$

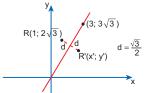
Clave E



$$d = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (3-5)^2}$$
$$d = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$$

Clave B

12.



$$\frac{|x'-1|}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \Rightarrow x'-1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

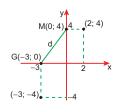
$$x' = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{|y' - 2\sqrt{3}|}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} - y' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

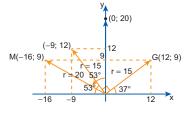
$$\mathsf{R'} = \left(\frac{5}{2}; \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

Clave C

13.



$$d = \sqrt{(0 - (-3))^2 + (4 - 0)^2} = 5$$



$$d = \sqrt{(-16 - 12)^2 + (9 - 9)^2}$$

$$d = 28$$

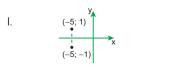
Clave B

PRACTIQUEMOS

Nivel 1 (página 109) Unidad 4

Comunicación matemática

1.



II.
$$(-6; 1)$$

$$(-6; -3) \downarrow$$

$$(-6; -3) \downarrow$$

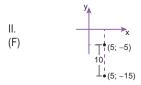
$$(-6; -3) \downarrow$$



(F)

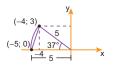
2.





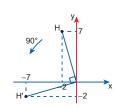


IV. (F)



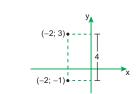
Clave C

🗘 Razonamiento y demostración



$$H' = (-7; -2)$$

Clave A



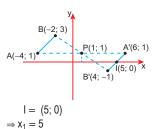
Clave E

$$(-3; -7)$$
 $(-3; -7)$

Clave C

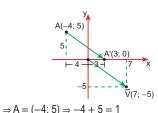
Resolución de problemas

Clave C



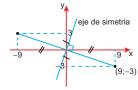
Clave E

7.

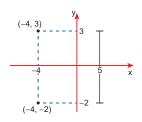


Clave D





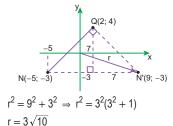
$$x - y = 12$$



Clave A

Clave B

10.



Clave A

Nivel 2 (página 109) Unidad 4

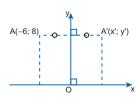
Comunicación matemática

11.

12.

Razonamiento y demostración

13.



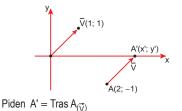
Piden: A' = Sim $(-6; 8)_{(eje y)}$ (x'; y') = Sim $(-6; 8)_{(eje y)}$

$$\Rightarrow x' = -(x); y' = y x' = -(-6) y' = 8 A'(6; 8)$$

Radio vector A'(6; 8) \Rightarrow V_A' = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$ \Rightarrow V_A' = 10

Clave B

14.

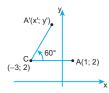


A' = Tras
$$(2; 1)_{(\vec{V})}$$
; V(1; 1)
 $x = 2$ $x_0 = 1$
 $y_0 = 1$

Coordenadas de A'(x'; y'):

$$x' = (2) + (1)$$
 $y' = (-1) + (1)$
 $x' = 3$ $y' = 0$
 $x' = 0$

15.



Piden:

$$\begin{array}{l} A' = Rot \, A_{(C; \, 60^\circ)} \\ A' = Rot \, (1; \, 2)_{(C; \, 60^\circ)}; \, C(-3; \, 2) \\ x = 1 \\ y = 2 \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_0 = -3 \\ y_0 = 2 \end{array}$$

Coordenadas de A'(x'; y'):

$$x' = (-3) + (1 - (-3))\cos 60^{\circ} - (2 - 2)\sin 60^{\circ}$$

$$x' = -3 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x' = -1$$

$$y' = (2) + (1 - (-3))\sin 60^{\circ} + (2 - 2)\cos 60^{\circ}$$

$$y' = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(4) \Rightarrow y' = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore A'(-1; 2+2\sqrt{3})$$

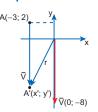
Piden
$$(x')(y') \Rightarrow x'y' = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

Clave C

Clave D

C Resolución de problemas

16.



Piden: A' = Tras $A_{(\overrightarrow{V})}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' = Tras \; (-3; \, 2)_{(\stackrel{\smile}{V})}; \; \; V(0; \, -8) \\ x = -3 & x_0 = 0 \\ y = 2 & y_0 = -8 \end{array}$$

Coordenadas de A'(x'; y'):

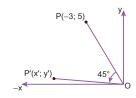
$$x' = (-3) + 0$$
 $y'_1 = (2) + (-8)$
 $x' = -3$ $y'_0 = -6$
 $\Rightarrow A'(-3; -6)$

Radio vector A'(-3; -6)

$$v_A' = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-6)^2}$$

 $\therefore v_A' = 3\sqrt{5}$

17.



Piden: P' = Rot P_(O; 45°)
P' = Rot (-3; 5)_(0; 45°); O(0; 0)
$$x_1 = -3$$
 $x_0 = 0$
 $y = 5$ $y_0 = 0$

Coordenadas de P'(x'; y'): $x' = (-3)\cos 45^{\circ} - 5\sin 45^{\circ}$

$$x' = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 5\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

 $x' = -4\sqrt{2}$

$$y' = (-3)sen45^{\circ} + 5cos45^{\circ}$$

$$y' = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

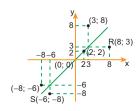
$$y' = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P'(-4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$$

Clave D

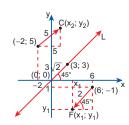
18.

Clave C



$$R = (8; 3) \land S = (-6, -8)$$

19.



$$\frac{|6-x_1|}{3} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x_1 = 6 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{|-1-y_1|}{3} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y_1 = -\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$F = (6 - \sqrt{2}; -1 - \sqrt{2})$$

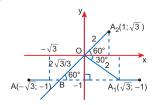
$$\frac{|x_2 - (-2)|}{3} = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x_2 = -2 + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} \implies x_2 = 2 + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{|y_2-5|}{3} = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y_2 - 5 = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} \implies y_2 = 5 + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$C = \left(-2 + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}; 5 + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathsf{BO}}{\mathsf{A}_2\mathsf{O}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Clave E

Nivel 3 (página 110) Unidad 4

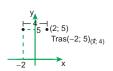
Comunicación matemática

21.









IV. (F)

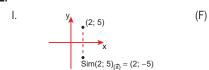


Rot A(O,90°) ∈ IIIC

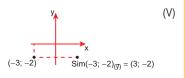
Clave D

(F)

22.



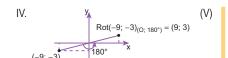
II.



II.
$$y$$

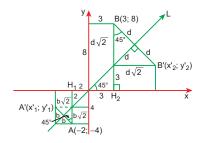
$$(-2; 1)_{\bullet - 3} - Tras(-2; 1)_{(\vec{x}; 3)} = (1; 1)$$

$$x$$



C Razonamiento y demostración

23. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



Primero: simetría de A(-2; -4) con respecto a \overrightarrow{L} : $(x'_1; y'_1) = Sim(-2; -4)_{\perp}$

Del gráfico:

$$x_1' = -(2 + b\sqrt{2})$$

$$y_1' = -(4 - b\sqrt{2})$$

A'
$$(-(2+b\sqrt{2}); -(4-b\sqrt{2}))$$
 ...(I)

En AH₁:

$$2 + b\sqrt{2} = 4 \Rightarrow b\sqrt{2} = 2$$

Reemplazando en (I):

Segundo: simetría de B(3; 8) con respecto a L $(x'_2; y'_2) = Sim(3; 8)_{\uparrow}$

...(II)

Del gráfico:

$$x_2'=3+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$y_2' = 8 - d\sqrt{2}$$

B'(3 + d
$$\sqrt{2}$$
; 8 – d $\sqrt{2}$)

En el segmento B H₂:

$$3 + d\sqrt{2} = 8 \Rightarrow d\sqrt{2} = 5$$
$$d = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

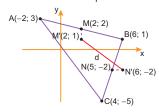
Reemplazando en (II):

B' = (8 : 3)

Luego la distancia entre A' y B':

$$AB = \sqrt{(8 - (-4))^2 + (3 - (-2))^2} \Rightarrow d = 13$$
Clave D

24. Graficamos el △ABC en el plano cartesiano:



Hallamos el punto M en AB:

$$M(x_M; y_M) \Rightarrow x_M = \frac{1}{2}(-2+6)$$

$$x_{M} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_M = \frac{1}{2}(3+1)$$

$$v_{M} = 2$$

.: M(2; 2)

Clave A

Hallamos el punto N en BC :

$$N(x_N; y_N) \Rightarrow x_N = \frac{1}{2}(4+6)$$

$$x_N = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y_N = \frac{1}{2}(-5 + 1)$$

Luego trasladamos M en dirección de (-y):

 $M' = Tras M_{(y; 1)}$

 $M' = Tras (2; 2)_{(y; 1)}$

$$M' = (2 + 0; 2 - 1)$$

$$M' = (2; 1)$$

Luego trasladamos N en dirección de (x) :

 $N' = Tras \ N_{(x;0)}^{\rightarrow}$

N' = Tras
$$(5; -2)_{(\vec{x}; 0)}$$

N' = $(5 + 1; -2 + 0)$

$$N' = (6; -2)$$

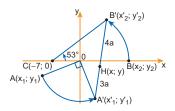
Finalmente hallamos la distancia entre M' y N':

$$M'N' = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (-2-1)^2}$$

$$M'N' = 5$$

Clave D

25. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



Dato: 4A'H = 3HB'

$$\frac{A'H}{HB'} = \frac{3}{4}$$
 \Rightarrow $A'H = 3a$ $HB' = 4a$

Designamos:

$$A' = (x'_1; y'_1)$$

$$B' = (x_2'; y_2')$$

Primero: rotación de A(x₁; y₁) Centro de giro: $O(x_0; y_0) = (0; 0)$

$$(x'_1; y'_1) = \text{Rot}(-12; -5)_{(0; 90^\circ)}$$



Como
$$\alpha = 90^{\circ}$$
 y $O = (0; 0)$



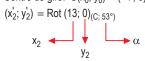
Por propiedad:
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x_1} &= -y_1 \ \Rightarrow \dot{x_1} &= - \left(-5 \right) \\ \dot{x_1} &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$y'_1 = x_1 \Rightarrow y' = (-12)$$

 $y' = -12$

$$A'(5; -12)$$

Segundo: rotación de B(x₂; y₂) Centro de giro: $C(x_0; y_0) = (-7; 0)$



$$\begin{split} &x_2^{'}=x_0+(1/2-y_0)cos\alpha-(y_2-y_0)sen\alpha\\ &x_2^{'}=(-7)+(13-(-7)cos53^\circ-(0-0)sen\alpha\\ &x_2^{'}=-7+20\cdot cos53^\circ\\ &x_2^{'}=-7+(20)\Big(\frac{3}{5}\Big) \ \Rightarrow x_2^{'}=5 \end{split}$$

$$y'_2 = y_0 + (x_2 - x_0) sen \alpha - (y_2 - y_0) cos \alpha$$

 $y'_2 = 0 + (13 - (-7)) sen 53^\circ - (0 - 0) cos 53^\circ$
 $y'_2 = (20) sen 53^\circ$
 $y'_2 = 20(\frac{4}{5}) \Rightarrow y'_2 = 16$
 $B'(5:16)$

Como tenemos A' y B' podemos calcular H(x; y):

$$x = \frac{(4a)(x'_1) + (3a)(x'_2)}{3a + 4a}$$

$$x = \frac{(4a)(5) + (3a)(5)}{7a}$$

$$x = \frac{35a}{7a} \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$y = \frac{(4a)(y'_1) + 3a(y'_2)}{3a + 4a}$$

$$y = \frac{(4a)(-12) + 3a(16)}{7a}$$

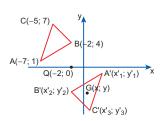
$$y = \frac{\left(-48a + 48a\right)}{7a} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

.: H(5; 0)

Clave A

Resolución de problemas

26. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



Si Q(-2; 0) es el punto de simetría: ⇒ Se cumple AQ = QA'

$$BQ = QB'$$

 $CQ = QC'$

$$A' = SimA_{(Q)}$$

$$(x'_1; y'_1) = Sim(x_1; y_1)_{(Q)}$$

$$(x'_1; y'_1) = Sim(-7; 1)_{(Q)}$$

 $\mathsf{B'} = \mathsf{SimB}_{(\mathsf{Q})}$

$$(x'_2; y'_2) = Sim(x_2; y_2)_{(Q)}$$

$$(x'_2; y'_2) = Sim(-2; 4)_{(Q)}$$

$$C' = Sim C_{(Q)}$$

$$(x'_3; y'_3) = Sim(x_3; y_3)_{(Q)}$$

$$(x'_3; y'_3) = Sim (-5; 7)_{(Q)}$$

$$Q(-2; 0) = (x_0; y_0)$$

$$x_1' = 2x_0 - x_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1' &= 2x_0 - x_1 \\
 x_1' &= 2(-2) - (-7) \\
 x_1' &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1' = 3$$

$$x_{0}' = 2x_{0} - x_{0}$$

$$x'_2 = 2x_0 - x_2
 x'_2 = 2(-2) - (-2)
 x'_2 = -2$$

$$x'_{2} = -1$$

$$x_3' = 2x_0 - x_3$$

$$x'_3 = 2x_0 - x_3$$

 $x'_3 = 2(-2) - (-5)$
 $x'_3 = 1$

$$x'_{3} =$$

$$y_1' = 2y_0 - x_1$$

$$y_1' = 2(0) - 1$$

$$y_1' = -1$$

$$y_2' = 2y_0 - y_1$$

$$y'_2 = 2y_0 - y_2$$

 $y'_2 = 2(0) - (4)$

$$y_{2}' = -4$$

$$y_3' = 2y_0 - x$$

$$y'_3 = 2y_0 - x_3$$

 $y'_3 = 2(0) - (7)$

$$y'_3 = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 A'(3; -1) B'(-2; -4) C'(1; -7)

Tenemos los 3 vértices del nuevo triángulo A'B'C', por lo tanto podemos hallar su baricentro G(x; y):

$$x = \frac{1}{3}(x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}(3 + (-2)) + 1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$$

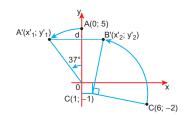
$$y = \frac{1}{3}(y'_1 + y'_2 + y'_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} ((-1) + (-4) + (-7)) \Rightarrow y = -4$$

$$G(\frac{2}{3}; -4)$$

Clave B

27. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



Primero:

Rotación de $A(x_1; y_1) = (0; 5)$

Centro de giro:
$$O(x_0; y_0) = (0; 0)$$

$$A' = Rot(0; 5)_{(0; 37^\circ)}$$

Sabemos:

$$x_0 = 0$$
; $y_0 = 0$; $\alpha = 37^\circ$

$$x_1 = 0$$
; $y_1 = 5$

Hallamos A', por propiedad:

$$x_1' = x_1 cos\alpha - y_1 sen\alpha$$

$$x_1' = (0)\cos(37^\circ) - 5\sin(37^\circ)$$

$$x'_1 = (0)\cos(37^\circ) - 5\sin(37^\circ)$$

 $x'_1 = -5 \times \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow x'_1 = -3$

$$y_1' = x_1 sen \alpha + y_1 cos \alpha$$

$$y_1' = (0)sen(37^\circ) + 5cos(37^\circ)$$

$$y_1' = 5 \times \frac{4}{5} \implies y_1' = 4$$

A'(-3; 4)

Rotación de $B(x_2; y_2) = (6; -2)$

Centro de giro:

$$C(x_0; y_0) = (1; -1)$$

$$C(x_0, y_0) = (1, -1)$$

B' = Rot(6; -2)_(C; 90°)

Sabemos:

$$x_0 = 1$$
; $y_0 = -1$; $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$

$$y_2 = 6; \ y_2 = -2$$

Hallamos B'(x'2; y'2), por propiedad:

$$x_2' = x_0 - (y_2 - y_0)$$

$$x_2' = 1 - (-2 - (-1))$$

$$x_2' = 1 + 2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_2' = 2$$

$$y_2' = y_0 + (x_2 - x_0)$$

$$y_2' = -1 + (6 - 1)$$

$$y_2' = -1 + 6 - 1 \implies y_2' = 4$$

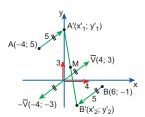
Teniendo los puntos A'(-3; 4) y B'(2; 4) podemos calcular la distancia entre ellos:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2' - x_1')^2 + (y_2' - y_1')^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(2 - (-3))^2 + (4 - 4)^2}$$

Clave B

28. Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



A'M = MB'Designamos: $A' = (x'_1; y'_1)$

 $B' = (x_2'; y_2')$

Primero: traslación de A(x₁; y₁) en dirección

$$V(x_0; y_0) = (4; 3)$$

$$(x'_1; y'_1) = \text{Tras} (-4; 5)_{(\vec{V}; 5)}$$

$$x_1' = x_1 + x_0$$

$$x'_1 = x_1 + x_0$$

 $x'_1 = -4 + 4 \implies x'_1 = 0$

$$V_{1}^{'} = V_{1} + V_{0}$$

$$y_1' = 5 + 3 \implies y_1' = 8$$

Segundo: traslación de B(y2; y2) en dirección

$$-\overrightarrow{V}(x_0; y_0) = (-4; -3)$$

$$(x'_2; y'_2) = \text{Tras } (6; -1)_{(-\vec{V}; 5)}$$

$$x_2' = x_2 + x_0$$

$$x'_2 = x_2 + x_0
 x'_2 = 6 + (-4) \Rightarrow x'_2 = 2$$

$$y_2' = y_2 + y_0$$

$$y'_2 = y_2 + y_0$$

 $y'_2 = -1 + (-3) \Rightarrow y'_2 = -4$
 $B'(2; -4)$

Como tenemos A'(0; 8) y B'(2; -4) podemos calcular M(x; y) que es el punto medio entre

$$x = \frac{x_1^{'} + x_2^{'}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{0+2}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

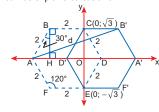
$$y = \frac{y'_1 + y'_2}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{8 + (-4)}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2$$

M(1; 2)

Clave B

29. Piden: AB'

Graficamos el plano cartesiano:



Hallamos las coordenadas de A.

El ΔCD'D es equilátero

$$\Rightarrow$$
 CD = D'D = D'C = 2

$$D'O = OD = 1$$

$$AO = AD' + DO$$

$$AO = 2 + 1$$

$$AO=3 \\ A\in -\bar{x}$$

$$A = (-3; 0)$$

Hallamos las coordenadas de B'.

El ⊾AHB es notable de 30° y 60°

Como $AB = 2 \Rightarrow AH = 1$

Como BC =
$$2 \Rightarrow BH = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = (-2; \sqrt{3})$$

 $B \in IIQ$

Por simetría:

$$B' = Sim \; B_{(\overrightarrow{y})}$$

B' = Sim
$$(-2; \sqrt{3})_{(\vec{y})}$$

$$B' = (2; \sqrt{3})$$

Finalmente:

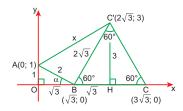
$$AB' = \sqrt{(2 - (-3))^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 0)^2}$$

$$AB' = \sqrt{25 + 3} \Rightarrow AB' = 2\sqrt{7}$$

Clave C

3.

30. Piden AC' = x



Si O es el origen de coordenadas (0, 0); en el \triangle AOB α = 30°, pues el \triangle AOB es notable (de 30° y 60°).

Luego rotamos el punto C:

 $C' = Rot C_{(B; 60^{\circ})}$ en sentido antihorario

$$C' = Rot (3\sqrt{3}; 0)_{(B;60^\circ)}$$

Luego: BC = CC' = $2\sqrt{3}$

El \triangle BCC' es equilátero de lado $2\sqrt{3}$.

El ⊾BHC' es notable de 60°:

$$\Rightarrow C'H = 3 \text{ y BH} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow OH = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$C' = (2\sqrt{3};3)$$

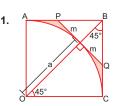
Luego AC' = x; tenemos A(0; 1) y C'($2\sqrt{3}$; 3)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 AC' = $\sqrt{(2\sqrt{3}-0)^2+(3-1)^2}$

$$x = \sqrt{4 \times 3 + 4}$$

Clave C

MARATÓN MATEMÁTICA (página 111)



$$a+m=a\sqrt{2} \ \Rightarrow \ m=a(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$A_{\Delta PBQ} = \frac{2m(m)}{2} = m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{\Delta PBQ} = a^2(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

Asomb. =
$$a^2 - \frac{\pi a^2}{4} - a^2 (3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

Asomb. =
$$\left(\frac{8\sqrt{2} - 8 - \pi}{4}\right)a^2$$

Clave E



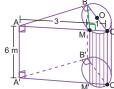
Para que "L" sea mínimo tiene que ser diagonal del desarrollo del área lateral.

Si:
$$R = 1 y h = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow L^2 = (2\pi)^2 + 2^2$$

$$L = 2 \sqrt{1 + \pi^2}$$

Clave D



Área AMM'A' = $18 \text{ m}^2 = \text{AA'} \times \text{AM} \Rightarrow \text{AM} = 3$

Área MCC' =
$$6 \text{ m}^2 = \text{AA'} \times \text{MC} \Rightarrow \text{MC} = 1$$

Por propiedad:

$$BC^2 = AC \times MC = (3 + 1)(1) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 BC = 2

Volumen del cilindro: πr²h

$$\Rightarrow \pi(1)^2 6 = 6\pi$$

Clave E

4. Por propiedad; hallamos los volúmenes de los

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{6} \pi (AB)^2 (h) = \frac{1}{6} \pi h^3$$

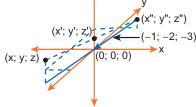
$$V_{II} = \frac{1}{6} \pi (A'B')^2 (h) = \frac{1}{6} \pi h^3$$

Relación:

5.

$$\frac{V_I}{V_{II}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}\pi h^3}{\frac{1}{2}\pi h^3} = 1$$

Clave A



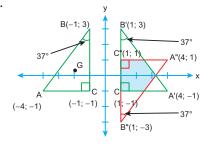
Paso 1: del centro de coordenadas.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (x"; y"; z") = (1; 2; 3)

Paso 2: simétrico respecto del eje "y"; \Rightarrow (x'; y'; z') = (-x"; y"; -z") = (-1; 2; -3)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (x; y, z) = (x'; -y'; -z') = (-1; -2; 3)





Paso 1: hallamos el punto A

A = (x; y)
$$\begin{cases} -2 = \frac{-1 - 1 + x}{3} \Rightarrow x = -4 \\ \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3 - 1 + y}{3} \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (-4; -1)$$

Paso 2: hallamos simetría axial

$$A' \Rightarrow A = (-4; -1) \Rightarrow A' = (4; -1)$$

$$B' \Rightarrow B = (-1; 3) \Rightarrow B' = (1; 3)$$

$$C' \Rightarrow C = (-1; -1) \Rightarrow C' = (1; -1)$$

$$A'' \Rightarrow A = (-4; -1) \Rightarrow A'' = (4; 1)$$

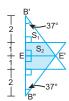
$$B'' \Rightarrow B = (-1; 3) \Rightarrow B'' = (1; -3)$$

$$C'' \Rightarrow C = (-1; -1) \Rightarrow C'' = (1; 1)$$

$$A'' \Rightarrow A = (-4: -1) \Rightarrow A'' = (4: 1)$$

$$B'' \Rightarrow B = (-1:3) \Rightarrow B'' = (1:-3)$$

$$C" \Rightarrow C = (-1; -1) \Rightarrow C" = (1; 1)$$



$$S_L = \frac{2 \times 2 \times \tan 37^\circ}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S_1 + S_2 = \frac{3 \times 3 \times \tan 37^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 = \frac{27}{8} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Como es simétrico} \\ 2S_2 = 2 \times \frac{15}{8} = \frac{15}{4}$$

Clave A

$$V_{esfera} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$
; $V_{cono} = \frac{\pi R^2 (2R)}{3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3$

$$V_{esfera} = (A)(6) ; V_e + V_c = (A)(x)$$

$$\frac{V_{esfera}}{V_{esfera} + V_{cono}} = \frac{(A)(6)}{(A)(\chi)} = \frac{6}{\chi}$$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3} = \frac{6}{x}$$

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{x} \Rightarrow x = 9 \text{ cm}$$



